

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATIONMAY 29 1936
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1936 SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

Bulletin No. 1.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7(a) of said act during 1936, in accordance with the following provisions and such other provisions as may hereafter be made:

RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payment will be made, in connection with the utilization in 1936 of the land on any farm^{1/} in the Southern Region^{2/} of the United States, in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

1. Soil Building Payments.-- Payment will be made for the planting of soil building crops on crop land^{3/} in 1936 and the carrying out of soil building practices on crop land or pasture in 1936, at such rates in any state, and for such crops and practices in any state, and upon such conditions as are recommended by the state committee for such state and approved by the Secretary: Provided, That the total soil building payment made with respect to any farm (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on the farm used in 1936 for soil conserving crops and soil building crops, or (b) shall not exceed \$10.00 for the farm, whichever is the larger.

2. Soil Conserving Payments.-- Payment will be made with respect to each acre of the base acreage for the farm of any soil depleting crop or any group of such crops which in 1936 is used for the production of any soil conserving crop or any soil building crop, or is devoted to any approved soil conservation or building practice. The amount of such payment made with respect to any farm shall be computed as follows:

1/ The term "farm" as used herein shall mean all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership and operated in 1936, as all or part of a single farming unit, by the same operator.

2/ The "Southern Region" includes the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

3/ The term "crop land" as used herein shall mean all land from which any crop (other than wild hay) was harvested in 1935 together with all other farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop (other than wild hay) has been harvested since January 1, 1930.

Soil depleting crop	Payment for each acre of the base acreage used in 1936 in the manner specified above	Maximum acreage with respect to which pay- ment will be made
(a) All soil depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane for sugar, and rice.	An average of \$10 per acre, varying among states, coun- ties, and individual farms as the productivity of the crop land used for these crops varies from the aver- age productivity of all such crop land in the United States <u>4</u> /.	15 percent of the base acreage for the farm of all soil de- pleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane for sugar, and rice.
(b) Cotton	5¢ for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm.	35 percent of the cotton base acreage for the farm <u>5</u> /.
(c) Tobacco	For each pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm at the following rates per pound of specified kinds of tobacco, as follows: (1) 5¢ for flue-cured or Burley. (2) 6¢ for Georgia-Florida type 62. (3) 3¢ for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco.	30 percent of the base acreage for the farm.
(d) Peanuts	1-1/4¢ for each pound of the normal yield per acre of peanuts for the farm.	20 percent of the base acreage for the farm.
(e) Sugarcane for sugar and rice	Payments which will be made with respect to sugarcane for sugar and rice are set forth in sections 4 and 5.	

4/ The rate per acre will vary among the states and counties depending upon the productivity of crop land as measured by the 10-year average yield of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grain sorghum, soybeans, cow peas, dry edible beans, sweet sorghums for syrup, broom corn, potatoes and sweet potatoes; and vary among farms within the county depending upon the productivity of crop land.

5/ The total payment made in any county pursuant to this provision will be made with respect to an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the aggregate of the cotton base acreages which could be established for all the farms in the county.

3. Minimum Acreage of Soil Conserving Crops. No payment shall be made with respect to any farm, in accordance with any of the provisions herein, unless the total acreage of soil conserving crops and soil building crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 equals or exceeds either (a) 20 percent of the base acreages of all soil depleting crops 6/ for the farm, or (b) the maximum acreage with respect to which soil conserving payment could be obtained pursuant to the provisions of section 2.

4. Sugarcane for Sugar.--Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugarcane for sugar is grown in 1936, in an amount for each acre of such crop grown on the farm in 1936 not in excess of the base acreage for sugarcane for sugar for the farm, equal to 12-1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm: Provided, There is grown on the farm in 1936 on crop land as well adapted to sugarcane as the land on the farm on which such crop is grown in 1936, an acreage of soil building crops, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil conserving or soil building crops or to soil conservation or building practices pursuant to the provision of any other section herein, equal to not less than 50 percent of the acreage of sugarcane for sugar grown on the farm in 1936.

5. Rice.--Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1936: Provided: (1) There is devoted by the producer in 1936 to approved soil conserving crops or practices, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil conserving or building crops or to soil conservation or building practices pursuant to the provisions of any other section herein, an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 20 percent of the rice base acreage of the producer, and (2) That no rice is planted by such producer in 1936 on land on which rice has been planted in any three years of the four-year period 1932 to 1935, inclusive. The amount of any such payment shall be computed as follows:

(a) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to not less than 65 percent nor more than 80 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each hundred pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

(b) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is less than 65 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made at a rate which bears the same proportion to the rate specified in paragraph (a) above as the acreage of rice planted in 1936 bears to 65 percent of such rice base acreage;

(c) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to more than 80 percent of the producer's rice base acreage, such payment will be made at a rate 5 percent less than the rate specified in paragraph (a) above for each one percent by which such 1936 rice acreage exceeds 80 percent of such rice base acreage.

6/ Not including sugarcane for sugar or rice. Any payment made with respect to any farm on which any of these crops are grown in 1936 shall also be conditioned upon the provisions of sections 4 and 5.

6. Adjustment in Rates.--The rates specified in sections 2, 4, and 5 are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in any region exceeds that estimated for that region, all the rates specified in sections 2, 4 and 5 for such region, will be reduced pro rata. If participation in any region is less than the estimate for the region, the rates may be increased pro rata. In no case will the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

7. Increases of Soil Depleting Crops.--If the acreage on any farm in 1936 of any soil depleting crop or any group of soil depleting crops is in excess of the base acreage for the farm for such crop or group of crops, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made for the farm pursuant to any of the provisions herein will be made for each acre of such excess acreage at the rates per acre specified in section 2 above, for the diversion of land to soil conserving crops and soil building crops from the particular crop or group of crops which exceed their bases.

8. Food and Feed Crops.--Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2, no payment as therein specified will be made in connection with the shifting of land out of food and feed crops unless such crops have been produced in excess of home consumption needs for the farm, and, if such crops have been produced on the farm in excess of such needs, payment will be made only with respect to the diversion of all or part of such excess.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES SOUTHERN REGION

The county committees will recommend for approval by the Secretary a soil depleting base acreage for each farm. Such base acreage shall represent a normal acreage of soil depleting crops for the farm determined as indicated below:

Section 1. The base acreage of soil depleting crops shall be the acreage of such crops harvested in 1935^{1/}, subject to the following adjustments:

(a) There shall be added to the 1935 acreage of soil depleting crops the number of "rented", "contracted" or "retired" acres under 1935 commodity adjustment programs from which no soil depleting crops were harvested in 1935.

(b) Where, because of unusual weather conditions, the acreage of soil depleting crops harvested in 1935 was less than the number of acres of such crops usually harvested on the farm, such acreage shall be increased to the acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops harvested on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

(c) Where the 1935 acreage of soil depleting crops for any farm, adjusted, if necessary, as indicated above, is materially greater or less than such acreage on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and

^{1/} Where more than one soil depleting crop was harvested from the same land in 1935, the acreage shall be counted only once.

farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a base acreage for such farm which is equitable as compared with the base acreage for such other similar farms.

Section 2. A county ratio of soil depleting crop acreage to all farm land will be established for each county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics. The average of the ratios of the soil depleting base acreages which are established for all farms in any county shall conform to the ratio for such county unless a variance from such ratio is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section 3. A separate base acreage shall be established for each of the following crops: cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugar cane for sugar.

A. Cotton, tobacco, and peanuts.

The base acreage for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, respectively, for a farm shall be the base acreage which was established for such farm under the procedure for adjustment programs for 1936, or which could have been established under such procedure, subject to adjustments as indicated below:

(1) There shall be deducted from the 1935 acreage of any soil depleting crops other than cotton, tobacco, or peanuts, such part of the "rented" acreage under 1935 cotton, tobacco, or peanut adjustment program as was added to the usual acreage of such other soil depleting crops.

(2) If the total of the base acreages for any two or more of the crops cotton, tobacco, and peanuts on any farm exceeds the annual average of the total acreage of such crops harvested in a representative period preceding 1934, such base acreages shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess. Unless a more practicable method of adjustment is settled upon, a pro rata basis shall be used.

(3) Where the soil depleting acreages determined for any farm as indicated above differ materially from such acreages determined for farms located in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, adjustments will be made which will result in base acreages which are equitable as compared with the base acreages of such other similar farms.

The total base acreages for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, respectively, for farms in any county or other specified area shall not exceed the base acreages for such crops established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

B. Rice.

The base rice acreage for any farm for 1936 shall be the annual average rice acreage grown in the years 1929-1933, inclusive, by each producer participating in the production of rice on such farm in 1936, as allocated among such farm and any other farms whereon such producer participates in rice production in 1936: Provided however,

(1) If, because any producer did not grow rice in any one or more of the years 1929-1933, inclusive, such annual average acreage is materially less than the base acreage for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices and facilities for rice production, and which are operated by producers who did grow rice in all of the years 1929-1933, inclusive, the county committee shall recommend adjustments which will result in a base acreage which is equitable for such farm as compared with the base acreages for such other similar farms; and

(2) If, for the farm or farms on which a producer participates in the production of rice, such annual average acreage is materially greater than the bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices and facilities for rice production, the county committee shall recommend such adjustment as will result in a base acreage for such farm or farms which is equitable as compared with the base acreage of such other similar farms.

The total base acreage for all farms in any specified area shall not exceed the total base acreage established for such area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The total of the base acreage for flax in any county or other specified area shall not exceed the base acreage of flax established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

C. Sugarcane for sugar.

The county committees will recommend for approval by the Secretary a base acreage of sugarcane for sugar which is determined on the basis of the following and other available information to be an equitable base for the farm:

(1) The facilities, including land, for the production of sugarcane for sugar, and the past use of such facilities.

The total base acreage for 1936 for all farms in any specified district shall not exceed the acreage equivalent of the proportionate share, as determined by the Secretary, of the total quantity of production required to enable the producing area of which the specified district is a part, to meet its marketing quota as established by the Secretary under the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act.

Section 4. Any person who has reason to believe that he has not received an equitable base may request the county committee to

reconsider its recommendation. If no agreement is reached by such person and the committee, appeal may be made in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary.

CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

SOUTHERN REGION

Crop acreage when devoted to crops and used as indicated below shall be considered in the following classification except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the State Committee.

Changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of food, fibre, or feed grains will not be approved as either soil conserving or soil building uses of such land.

Soil Depleting Crops:

1. Corn, (including broom corn and sweet corn).
2. Cotton.
3. Tobacco.
4. Irish potatoes.
5. Sweet potatoes.
6. Rice.
7. Sugarcane.
8. Commercial truck and canning crops, including melons and strawberries.
9. Peanuts, if harvested as nuts.
10. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and millets.
11. Small grains, harvested for grain or hay, (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and small grain mixtures).
12. Soybeans, if harvested for crushing.

Soil Conserving Crops:

1. Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, and sericea, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green; summer legumes, including soybeans, except when produced for seed for crushing, velvet beans, cro-talaria, cowpeas, and annual varieties of Lespedeza.
2. Peanuts, when pastured.
3. Perennial grasses, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
4. Winter Cover Crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.

5. Crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

Soil Building Crops:

1. Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, turned ~~under~~ as a green manure crop.
2. Biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and annual varieties of Lespedeza.
3. Summer legumes, including soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas, if forage is left on the land.
4. Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures turned as green manure and followed in the summer by an approved soil conserving crop.
5. Forest trees, when planted on crop land in 1936.

Neutral Classification, (not to be counted in establishing bases):

1. Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees. (not interplanted). a/
2. Idle crop land. b/
3. Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards. c/
4. Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
5. Woodland, other than that planted at owner's expense since 1933.

FORMS

SOUTHERN REGION

Attached hereto is the Work Sheet for the 1936 Soil Conservation Program. This form is to be prepared in triplicate. Instructions for the preparation for this Work Sheet will be issued as soon as possible. County Listing Sheets for the summarization of the data on the Work Sheet and instructions pertaining to the County Listing Sheets will be issued later.

a/ If interplanted, such acreage shall carry the classification and actual acreage of the intercrop grown.

b/ Where, due to unusual weather conditions, crop land was left idle in 1935, it may be reclassified upon the recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Secretary.

c/ Cultivated fallow land may be otherwise classified upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Secretary.

1936 SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
Work Sheet - Southern Region

SECTION I.

(Name of 1936 Operator)

(Address)

(Name of Owner)

(Address)

hereby submits information with respect to the land described below for consideration by the County Agricultural Adjustment Association. Nothing contained herein shall place any obligation upon any person.

Date _____, 1936.

(Signature of Owner or Operator)

SECTION II. This land is located _____ from _____ on
(Miles and direction) (City or town)

_____ Road in _____, OR described as the _____
(Minor civil division)

of Section _____, Township _____, Range _____.

SECTION III. Utilization of Land.

CROP OR LAND USE	Harvested		Adjusted	
	1935			
	(A)		(B)	
	:Base	:Base	:	:
	:Acres	:Yield	:Acres	:Yield
1. Cotton	:	:	:	:
2. Tobacco	:	:	:	:
3. Peanuts	:	:	:	:
4. Subtotal	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
5. Corn	:	:	:	:
6. Wheat for grain	:	:	:	:
7. Oats for grain	:	:	:	:
8. Potatoes (Irish, sweet)	:	:	:	:
9. Cane for sugar	:	:	:	:
10. Rice	:	:	:	:
11.	:	:	:	:
12. Truck and vegetables	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
13.	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
14. Subtotal	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
15. Small grains as green manure	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
16. Corn and legume	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
17. Peanuts (pastured)	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
18. Winter legumes	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
19. Summer legumes	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
20.	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
21.	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
22.	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
23. Total cultivated	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
24. Orchards and vineyards	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
25. Fallow or idle	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
26. Woods, waste, roads, etc.	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
27. Pasture and ranges	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
28. Wild hay	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
29.	:	: xxx	:	: xxx
30. Total	:	: xxx	:	: xxx

SECTION IV. Base Acreage and Yield.

	Preliminary		County Com-		Final Ad-	
	Adjustment		mittee Ad-		justment	
	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
ALL SOIL DE-	:	:	:	:	:	:
PLETING CROPS:	: xxx	:	: xxx	:	: xxx	:
COTTON	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOBACCO	:	:	:	:	:	:
PEANUTS	:	:	:	:	:	:
OTHER SOIL	:	:	:	:	:	:
DEPLETING	:	:	:	:	:	:
CROPS	: xxx	:	: xxx	:	: xxx	:

Number of other farms owned or operated in this
county: By owner _____:

By operator _____: Tenure _____

Record References: _____
(Cotton) (B.A.)

(Tobacco) (Peanuts) (Corn-Hog) (Wheat)

Date _____, 1936.

Reviewed by _____

DIVISION OF PAYMENTS, LAND TO BE COVERED BY WORK SHEET, AND
APPLICATION FOR GRANT, SOUTHERN REGION

A. Definitions.

As used herein, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) PERSON means an individual, partnership, association or corporation.
- (2) OWNER means a person who actually owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment; persons who rent land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.
- (3) SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner or share cropper who is operating an entire farming unit without direct supervision of the owner and who is entitled to a portion of the crop produced on such farming unit, or the proceeds thereof.
- (4) SHARE CROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part and receives for his labor a proportionate share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.
- (5) FARMING UNIT means all land under the supervision of an operator which is farmed by that operator in 1936 as a single unit, with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

B. Division of Soil Conserving and Soil Building Payments.

- (1) Soil Conserving Payment: The soil conserving payment shall be divided as follows:
 - (a) 37-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
 - (b) 12-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;
 - (c) 50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil conserving payment is made.

(2) Soil Building Payment: The soil building payment shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1936 with respect to the soil building crop or practices; where two or more producers are thus determined

by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1936 with respect to the soil building crop or practices, the soil building payment shall be divided equally between them.

Any share of soil conserving or soil building payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

- (3) Sugar Cane for Sugar and Rice Payment: The above division of payments does not apply to payments made in connection with soil building crops and practices required under the provisions for sugarcane for sugar and rice. Such payments with respect to rice shall be divided in proportion to contributions to the base. Such payments with respect to sugarcane shall be divided in accordance with the standards recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Secretary.

C. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet.

Land comprising two or more contiguous tracts under the same ownership, operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by a common operator, and located in two or more counties, shall be deemed to be located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such land is located, or if there is no dwelling on such land, it shall be deemed to be located in the county in which the major portion of such land is located.

The purpose of the work sheet is to obtain a survey of farming conditions and practices, and to facilitate the planning of farming operations which include desirable soil conservation practices and the determination of bases from which grants will be measured.

- (1) One or more tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership and operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by a common operator shall be covered by one work sheet.
- (2) Where two or more tracts of farm land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as a single farming unit by a common operator, each separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- (3) Where two or more tracts of farm land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

D. Persons Eligible to Make Application for Grant.

- (1) Operators. An application for a grant as operator may be signed by

(a) an owner operating a farming unit owned by him; (b) a share tenant operating a farming unit rented by him on shares; and such other persons as may be approved and designated as operators by the Secretary.

- (2) Owners. An application for a grant as owner may be signed by an owner who is not operating such land but has rented it to another on shares, and such other persons as may be approved and designated as owners by the Secretary.

E. Application for Grant.

Grants will be made only upon applications filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a grant will be required to show: (1) that work sheets had been executed covering all the land in the county owned, operated, or controlled by him; (2) the extent to which the conditions upon which the grant is to be made have been met. Any applicant who owns, operates, or controls land in more than one county in the same state may be required to file in the state office a list of all such land.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
city of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 20th day of
March, 1936.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

April 15, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

Bulletin No. 1, Revised

MAY 29 1936

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No. 1. Rev. 1936

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7(a) of said Act for 1936, in accordance with the following provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised (which revises and supersedes Southern Region Bulletin No. 1), and such other provisions as may hereafter be made:

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Southern Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the Southern Region.

STATE COMMITTEE, or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE, or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing land in installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share tenant is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets part or all of the farming unit to another share tenant, and both such share tenants are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the

proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed operators.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner or share cropper who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARE CROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1936 as a single unit with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1936.

CROP LAND means all farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1936, and all other farm land which is devoted to orchards or vineyards which had not reached bearing age on January 1, 1936.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar. Such general soil-depleting base shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanut, rice, and sugarcane for sugar, soil-depleting bases.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of tobacco.

PEANUT SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of peanuts.

SUGARCANE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres on the farm used for the production of sugarcane for sugar in 1936 not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanut soil-depleting bases.

RICE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres allocated to the farm for the production of rice in 1936.

SOIL-CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops. Such payment is also referred to as Class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of such soil-building practices as are approved by the Secretary. Such payment is also referred to as Class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm that may be obtained as a soil-building payment. The soil-building allowance for any farm shall be computed by multiplying the number of acres of crop land on the farm used in 1936 for soil-conserving crops by one dollar, except that if such acreage is less than ten acres the soil-building allowance shall be ten dollars. For purposes of computing this allowance the acreage of soil-conserving crops shall include the number of acres devoted to winter cover crops and green manure crops, seeded following vegetable crops including potatoes and sweet potatoes and plowed or disked under as green manure between January 1, 1936 and October 1, 1936, after having attained at least two months' growth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made, in connection with the utilization in 1936 of the land on any farm in the Southern Region, in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Section 1. Soil-Building Payment. -- Payment will be made for the carrying out of such soil-building practices on crop land or non-crop pasture land in 1936, at such rates in any State, and upon such conditions as are recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary: PROVIDED, That the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for such farm.

Section 2. Soil-Conserving Payment. -- Payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1936 from the general soil-depleting base, or the cotton soil-depleting base, or the tobacco soil-depleting base, or the peanut soil-depleting base, to the production of any soil-conserving crop, and from which, in 1936, no soil-depleting crop is harvested: PROVIDED, That changes in the use of such land which involve the destruction of food, fibres, or feed grains, will not be approved for payment. The amount of any such payment shall be computed as follows:

Soil-depleting crop	Payment for each acre of base used in 1936 in the man- ner specified	Maximum acreage with respect to which payment will be made
(a) All crops in the general soil- depleting base	An average for the United States of \$10 per acre, varying among states, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of the crop land used for these crops varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States. <u>1/</u>	15 percent of the general soil-de- pleting base
(b) Cotton	5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm	35 percent of the cotton soil-de- pleting base. <u>2/</u>

1/ The rate per acre will vary among the states and counties depending upon the productivity of the crop land devoted to corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grain sorghum, soybeans, dry edible beans, sorghum for syrup, broom corn, potatoes, and sweet potatoes. Upon recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval by the Secretary, the rate per acre for any county determined in the manner described above may be adjusted. In making this adjustment such additional factors will be considered as the Secretary determines will more accurately reflect the productivity of the crop land in the county than would be reflected by the use of the factors mentioned above.

The rate per acre will vary among farms within the county depending upon the productivity of the crop land on the farm as measured by its normal yield of a major soil-depleting crop in the county. Where the yield for farms in a county of a major soil-depleting crop in such county is not deemed to reflect accurately the productivity of such farms, upon recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining productivity of such farms in the county may be employed.

2/ The total payment made in any county pursuant to this provision will be made with respect to an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the aggregate of the cotton soil-depleting bases which could be established for all the farms in the county. Upon recommendation of the State Committee, and approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a group of counties may be considered as a single county in determining the maximum cotton acreage with respect to which payment will be made.

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| (c) Tobacco | For each pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm at the following rates per pound of specified kinds of tobacco, as follows: | 30 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for each specified kind of tobacco. |
| | (1) 5 cents for flue-cured or Burley. | |
| | (2) 6 cents for Georgia-Florida type 62. | |
| | (3) 3 cents for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco. | |
| (d) Peanuts | 1-1/4 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of peanuts for the farm. | 20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base. |
| (e) Sugarcane for sugar, and rice | Payments which will be made with respect to sugarcane for sugar, and rice are set forth in Part II, sections 3 and 4, respectively. | |

Section 3. Sugarcane for Sugar. -- Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugarcane for sugar is grown in 1936, in an amount for each acre of such crop grown on the farm in 1936 not in excess of the acreage allotment for sugarcane for sugar for such farm, equal to 12-1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugarcane payment will be made will be the sugarcane soil-depleting base, unless the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-1937) exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event that the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-1937) exceeds the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the sugarcane soil-depleting base which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-1937). Such percentage of the sugarcane soil-depleting base for the farm shall become the acreage allotment for sugarcane for the farm.

Section 4. Rice. -- Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1936 to each producer participating in the production of such rice: PROVIDED: (1) There is devoted by the producer in 1936 to soil-conserving crops, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil-conserving crops pursuant to the provisions of any other section herein,

an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 25 percent of the base rice acreage of the producer, and (2) that no rice is planted by such producer in 1936 on land on which rice has been planted in any three years of the four-year period 1932 to 1935, inclusive. The amount of such payment to any producer shall be computed as follows:

(a) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent of his base rice acreage, such payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each hundred pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

(b) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is less than 85 percent of his base rice acreage, such payment will be made at a rate which bears the same proportion to the rate specified in paragraph (a) above as the acreage of rice planted in 1936 bears to 85 percent of such base rice acreage;

(c) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to more than 100 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, such payment will be made at a rate 4 percent less than the rate specified in paragraph (a) above for each one percent by which such 1936 rice acreage exceeds 100 percent of such base rice acreage. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 exceeds 125 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made to the producer pursuant to the provisions herein will be made for each acre of such excess acreage at a rate equal to the rate of payment set forth in Section 2(a) of Part II.

Section 5. Adjustment in Rates. -- The rates specified in Sections 2, 3, and 4 of Part II are based on an estimate of available funds and on an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in the Southern Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates specified in Sections 2, 3, and 4 of Part II may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the Southern Region is less than the estimate for such region, the rates may be increased pro rata. In no case will the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

Section 6. Minimum Acreage in Soil-Conserving Crops. --- If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 does not equal or exceed an acreage equal to the sum of:

- (a) 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base 3/
- (b) 20 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base
- (c) 20 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base
- (d) 20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base
- (e) 40 percent of the sugarcane soil-depleting base 4/

3/ For the purposes of this section the base acreage of the food and feed crops produced on the farm not in excess of the home consumption needs for the farm shall not be included in the general soil-depleting base.

4/ Such acreage must be adapted to the production of sugarcane for sugar.

a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm pursuant to any provision herein, in an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 2(a), ^{of Part II} multiplied by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 is less than the acreage specified in this section. In computing any soil-conserving payment which otherwise would be made the computation shall be based upon an acreage no larger than the acreage of crop land on the farm used for the production of soil-conserving crops in 1936.

Section 7. Increase in Soil-Depleting Crops. -- (a) If the total acreage of the sugarcane for sugar and of the crops in the general soil-depleting base on any farm in 1936 exceeds the sum of the sugarcane and the general soil-depleting bases, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 2(a) of Part II.

(b) If the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1936 exceeds the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise could be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 2(b) of Part II.

(c) If the acreage of any kind of tobacco on any farm in 1936 exceeds the tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 2(c) of Part II.

(d) If the acreage of peanuts on any farm in 1936 exceeds the peanut soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under Section 2(d) of Part II.

Section 8. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes. -- All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any farm may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practices are adopted on the farm, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Section 9. Food and Feed Crops. -- (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2, ^{of Part II} no payment as therein specified will be made in connection with the shifting of land out of food and feed crops unless such crops have been produced in excess of home consumption needs for the farm. If such crops have been produced on the farm in excess of such needs, payment will be made only with respect to the shifting of all or any part of such excess.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7, ^{of Part II} no deduction will be made with respect to any food and feed crop grown in combination with a soil-conserving crop unless such food and feed crops are grown in excess of the home consumption needs for the farm.

PART III. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Section 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base. -- The County Committee will recommend for approval by the Secretary a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm and shall be determined as herein-after indicated. The total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all the soil-depleting crops, except rice, harvested in 1935,^{5/} subject to the following adjustments:

- (a) There shall be added to the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops the number of "rented", "contracted", or "retired" acres under 1935 commodity adjustment programs from which no soil-depleting crops were harvested in 1935.
- (b) Where, because of unusual weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops harvested in 1935 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually harvested on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops harvested on such farm under normal conditions in past years.
- (c) Where the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops for any farm, adjusted, if necessary, as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.
- (d) There shall be added to the acreage of soil-depleting crops, except rice, harvested on the farm in 1935, an acreage equal to the rice soil-depleting base as established under Section 3(c) below: PROVIDED, however, that if the rice soil-depleting base is in excess of the acreage of rice land on the farm from which rice was harvested in 1935 plus the acreage of rice land from which no other soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1935, the acreage which otherwise would be included in one or more of the other soil-depleting bases shall be reduced by an acreage equal to the amount of such excess.
- (e) For each county a ratio of the total acreage in soil-depleting crops to all farm land or to all crop land will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, such ratio to be referred to as the county limit. The ratio of the aggregate of the total

^{5/} Where more than one soil-depleting crop was harvested from the same land in 1935, such acreage shall be counted only once.

soil-depleting bases established in a county to all the farm land or to all crop land in the farms for which such bases are established shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section 2. General Soil-Depleting Base. -- The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice and sugarcane for sugar. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane soil-depleting bases.

Section 3. Soil-Depleting Bases for Individual Crops. --

(a) Cotton, Tobacco, and Peanuts. -- The County Committee may recommend for approval by the Secretary, as part of the total soil-depleting base, a cotton soil-depleting base, a tobacco soil-depleting base, and a peanut soil-depleting base. Any such base shall be equal to the acreages which were established for such farm under the procedure for adjustment programs for 1936, or which could have been established under such procedure, subject to the following adjustments:

- (1) If, under the procedure for adjustment programs for 1936, the sum of the cotton, tobacco, and peanut acreages for any farm exceeds the annual average of the total acreage of such crops harvested in a representative period preceding 1934, such acreages shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess.
- (2) Where the cotton, tobacco, or peanut acreage determined for any farm, as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of cotton, tobacco, or peanuts, respectively, determined, as heretofore indicated, for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base, a tobacco soil-depleting base, and a peanut soil-depleting base, respectively, which are equitable as compared with such bases for other similar farms.
- (3) Upon request by the operator of any farm a soil-depleting base for cotton, tobacco, or peanuts smaller than those determined as hereunder indicated may be recommended for such farm by the County Committee.

- (4) The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases, of the tobacco soil-depleting bases, and of the peanut soil-depleting bases, respectively, for the farms in any county or other specified area, shall not exceed an acreage for cotton, for tobacco, and for peanuts, respectively, established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) Sugarcane for Sugar Soil-Depleting Base. --

- (1) The sugarcane soil-depleting base shall be equal to the number of acres used for the growing of sugarcane for sugar in 1936, not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanut, and rice soil-depleting bases.

(c) Rice Soil-Depleting Base. -- The rice soil-depleting base shall be the total number of acres allocated to the farm by each producer participating in the production of rice on such farm in 1936 from each such producer's base rice acreage.

The base rice acreage and the base rice production for any producer for 1936 shall be the allotment and quota that were, or could have been under applicable administrative rulings, prescribed in connection with the 1935 rice program, as allocated among all farms whereon such producer participates in rice production in 1936: PROVIDED, however,

- (1) If, because any producer did not grow rice in any one or more of the years 1929-1933, inclusive, such base rice acreage and base rice production are materially less than the base acreage and base production for other producers on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices and facilities for rice production, and which are operated by producers who did grow rice in all of the years 1929-1933, inclusive, the County Committee shall recommend adjustments which will result in a base rice acreage and base rice production which are equitable for the farm or farms as compared with the base rice acreages and base rice productions for producers on such other similar farms; and
- (2) If, for the farm or farms on which a producer participates in the production of rice, such base rice acreage and base rice production are materially greater than the bases for other producers on farms in the same community which are similar with

respect to size, type of soil, farming practices and facilities for rice production, the County Committee shall recommend such adjustment as will result in a base rice acreage and base rice production for such producer which are equitable as compared with the base rice acreage and base rice production of producers on such other similar farms.

The total base rice acreage, base rice production and domestic consumption quota for all producers in any State shall not exceed the total base acreage, base production and domestic consumption quota established for such State, as follows:

	<u>Base acreage</u>	<u>Base production</u>	<u>Domestic consumption quota</u>
Arkansas	152,569 acres	2,058,558 bbls.	1,991,320
Louisiana	415,569 "	4,373,930 "	4,231,081
Texas	161,452 "	2,256,155 "	2,182,480
Missouri <u>6/</u>	500 "	6,500 "	6,288

Section 4. Appeals. -- Any person who has reason to believe that any base recommended for his farm is not equitable may request the County Committee to reconsider its recommendation. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART IV. CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated hereinafter shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary. If any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified in accordance with the following classification.

Section 1. Soil-Depleting Crops. -- Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop is harvested:

- (a) Corn (including field, broom corn, sweet corn, and popcorn)
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Tobacco
- (d) Potatoes, (Irish, sweet)
- (e) Rice

6/ The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may designate any farm or farms on which rice is grown in the North Central Region as a part of the Southern Region and such farms shall be subject to the provisions of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program applicable to the Southern Region.

- (f) Sugarcane for sugar
- (g) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries
- (h) Peanuts, if harvested as nuts
- (i) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and millets
- (j) Small grains, harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and grain mixtures)
- (k) Soybeans, if harvested for crushing

Section 2. Soil-Conserving Crops. -- Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, unless otherwise provided:

- (a) Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, and sericea; summer legumes, including soybeans, except when produced for seed for crushing, velvet beans, ^{crotalaria} cowpeas; and annual varieties of Lespedeza.
- (b) Peanuts, when pastured.
- (c) Perennial grasses, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
- (d) Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.
- (e) Forest trees, crop land planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

Section 3. Neutral Uses. -- Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop, unless otherwise provided;

- (a) Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees
- (b) Idle crop land
- (c) Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards
- (d) Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
- (e) Woodland, other than crop land planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1. Land to be Covered by Work Sheet. --

(a) Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

(b) Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(c) Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or other similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

(e) Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or other similar uses is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

(f) For the purpose of execution of the work sheet, a farm consisting of adjacent tracts under the same ownership, located in two or more counties, and operated in 1936 as a part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(g) Included herein is a copy of the work sheet (Form S.R. 1) prepared by the Southern Division for use in connection with the establishment of soil-depleting bases for farms in the Southern Region.

Section 2. Application and Eligibility for Grant. --

(a) Grants will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a grant will be required to show that work sheets have been executed covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the grant is to be made have been met. Any person applying for a grant who owns or operates land in more than one county in the same State may be required to file in the office of the State Committee a list of all such land.

(b) An application for a grant may be made by: (1) An owner operating a farm owned by him, (2) a share tenant operating a farm rented by him on shares, (3) an owner who has rented a farm to another on shares, (4) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(c) For the purpose of determining the eligibility of an operator for a grant where the farming unit operated by him includes a farm located in two or more adjoining counties, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farming unit is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farming unit, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(d) The eligibility of a person for a grant in a county shall, subject to the provisions of Section 4 of Part V, be determined by (1) the performance on all farms in the county (or regarded as being in the county) owned and operated by him, (2) the performance on all farms in the county (or regarded as being in the county) operated by him and rented on shares from another, (3) the performance on all farms in the county (or regarded as being in the county) owned by him and rented on shares to another.

Section 3. Division of Soil-Conserving and Soil-Building Payments. --

(a) Soil-Conserving Payment: The soil-conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

- (1) 37-1/2 percent to the producer ^{7/} who furnishes the land;
- (2) 12-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;
- (3) 50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

(b) Soil-Building Payment: The soil-building payment shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1936 with respect to the soil-building practices; where two or more producers are thus determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1936 with respect to the soil-building practices, the soil-building payment shall be divided equally between them.

(c) Any share of the soil-conserving or soil-building

^{7/} "Producer" as used in this Section 3 means a person who is an owner, share tenant, or share cropper.

payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the ^{new} owner or any other creditor.

(d) Sugarcane for Sugar and Rice Payment: The above division of payments does not apply to payments to be made in connection with sugarcane for sugar and rice. Payments with respect to rice shall be divided in proportion to contributions to the base. Payments with respect to sugarcane for sugar shall be divided in accordance with the standards recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Secretary.

(e) Soil Conserving Payment on Tobacco Farms: On farms in designated counties on which tobacco is the principal soil depleting crop the soil conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

- (1) $16\frac{2}{3}$ percent to the producer 7/ who furnished the land,
- (2) $16\frac{2}{3}$ percent to the producer 7/ who furnished the workstock and equipment;
- (3) $66\frac{2}{3}$ percent to be divided among the producers 7/ who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil conserving payment is made.

The Director of the Southern Region with the approval of the Secretary shall designate the counties to which the provisions of this subsection apply.

(f) Upon recommendation of the State Committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval of the Secretary, a different basis for dividing the soil-conserving and soil-building payments may be employed.

(g) If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1936 made any change from the 1935 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or share croppers would be entitled if the 1935 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1936, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

Section 4. Multiple Farm Holdings. -- If any person who has made an application for a grant with respect to any farm has an interest, as owner or share tenant, in another farm on which the acreage used for the production of soil-depleting crops in 1936 exceeds the acreage normally used for the production of such crops on such other farm, the payment to be made to such person may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be computed either in accordance with the procedure set forth in sections 5, 6, and 7 below, or in accordance with such procedure as applied to all the farms owned or operated by such person in any State.

Section 5. Amount of Soil-Conserving Payment Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County. -- If a person owns or operates more than one farm in a county, the amount of the soil-conserving payment to such person shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 above, be computed as follows:

(a) For each such farm in the county:

- (1) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the general soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;

7/ "Producer", as used in this section 3 includes a person who is an owner, a share tenant, or a share cropper.

- (2) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(b) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;
- (3) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(c) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;
- (4) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the peanut soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(d) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;
- (5) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

(b) For each such farm in the county on which there has been:

- (1) An increase in the total acreage of sugarcane for sugar and the crops in the general soil-depleting base over the sum of the sugarcane and general soil-depleting bases, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;
- (2) An increase in the acreage of cotton over the cotton soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(b) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;

- (3) An increase in the acreage of tobacco over the tobacco soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(c) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;
- (4) An increase in the acreage of peanuts over the peanut soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(d) of Part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V;
- (5) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

(c) The amount by which the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 5 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 5 shall be the amount of soil-conserving payment; PROVIDED THAT:

- (1) The total amount of soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from the general soil-depleting bases to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of Part V) of the maximum soil-conserving payment, as specified in section 2(a) of Part II for each farm in the county;
- (2) The total amount of the soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, respectively, to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of Part V) of the maximum soil-conserving payments with respect to cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, respectively, as specified in sections 2(b), 2(c), and 2(d), respectively, of Part II, for each farm in the county;
- (3) The total amount of payment to any person with respect to sugarcane for sugar shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of Part V) of the maximum payment with respect

to sugarcane for sugar, as specified in section 3 of Part II, for each farm in the county.

(d) If the total obtained under subsection (b) is greater than the total obtained under subsection (a), the difference shall be deducted from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person for performance on farms owned or operated in the county by such person in 1936.

Section 6. Amount of Soil-Building Payment Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County. -- If a person owns or operates more than one farm in a county, the amount of soil-building payment to such person shall, subject to the provisions of section 4, above, be computed as follows:

(a) For each such farm in the county; (1) multiply the number of acres devoted to each approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of Part V; (2) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms;

(b) For each such farm in the county (1) ascertain the amount of any Class II or soil-building payment which any other person may be entitled to receive with respect to any approved soil-building practice upon such farm, pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Part V; (2) subtract the resulting amount from the soil-building allowance for such farm; (3) credit the remainder to the owner of such farm if such owner has made application for a grant in the county, and, if such owner has not made application for a grant in the county, credit the remainder to the operator of such farm; (4) add the amounts thus credited to the person whose total soil-building payment is being computed;

(c) The amount of soil-building payment shall be the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 6, but, not in excess of the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 6.

Section 7. Deduction for Failure to Have Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County. -- If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on all farms owned or operated by any person in the county in 1936 does not equal or exceed the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops as provided in section 6 of Part II, there shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of Part V, be deducted from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person for performance on farms owned or operated in such county an amount computed as follows:

(a) Ascertain the additional number of acres necessary to reach an acreage equal to the total minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops for all such farms in the county, by subtracting from the number of acres representing the total minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops for such farms the actual total number of acres of soil-conserving crops on such farms;

(b) Multiply the number of acres ascertained in subsection (a) above, by an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre applicable to the farm having the highest rate determined pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a) of Part II.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set
his hand and caused the official seal of
the Department of Agriculture to be affixed
in the City of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 15th day of April,
1936.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
 SOUTHERN REGION
 BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

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Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of said act for 1936, in accordance with the following provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised (which revises and supersedes Southern Region Bulletin No. 1), and such other provisions as may hereafter be made:

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1936 agricultural conservation program in the Southern Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1936 agricultural conservation program in the Southern Region.

STATE COMMITTEE, or STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1936 agricultural conservation program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE, or COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1936 agricultural conservation program in such county.

PERSON means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share tenant is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets part or all of the farming unit to another share tenant, and both such share tenants are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed operators.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner or share cropper who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARE CROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1936 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1936.

CROP LAND means all farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1936, and all other farm land which is devoted to orchards or vineyards which had not reached bearing age on January 1, 1936.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops, except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar. Such general soil-depleting base shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanut, rice, and sugarcane soil-depleting bases.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of tobacco.

PEANUT SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of peanuts.

SUGARCANE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres on the farm used for the production of sugarcane for sugar in 1936 not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanut soil-depleting bases.

RICE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres allocated to the farm for the production of rice in 1936.

SOIL-CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops. Such payment is also referred to as class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of such soil-building practices as are approved by the Secretary. Such payment is also referred to as class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm that may be obtained as a soil-building payment. The soil-building allowance for any farm shall be computed by multiplying the number of acres of crop land on the farm used in 1936 for soil-conserving crops by \$1, except that if such acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance shall be \$10. For purposes of computing this allowance the acreage of soil-conserving crops shall include the number of acres devoted to winter cover crops and green-manure crops, seeded following vegetable crops including potatoes and sweetpotatoes and plowed or disked under as green manure between January 1, 1936, and October 1, 1936, after having attained at least 2 months' growth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made, in connection with the utilization in 1936 of the land on any farm in the Southern Region, in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

SECTION 1. Soil-Building Payment.—Payment will be made for the carrying out of such soil-building practices on crop land or non-crop pasture land in 1936, at such rates in any State, and upon such conditions as are recommended by the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for such farm.

SECTION 2. Soil-Conserving Payment.—Payment will be made for each acre diverted in 1936 from the general soil-depleting base, or the cotton soil-depleting base, or the tobacco soil-depleting base, or the peanut soil-depleting base, to the production of any soil-conserving crop, and from which, in 1936, no soil-depleting crop is harvested: *Provided*, That changes in the use of such land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains will not be approved for payment. The amount of any such payment shall be computed as follows:

Soil-depleting crop	Payment for each acre of base used in 1936 in the manner specified	Maximum acreage with respect to which payment will be made
(a) All crops in the general soil-depleting base.	An average for the United States of \$10 per acre, varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of the crop land used for these crops varies from the average productivity of all such crop land in the United States. ¹	15 percent of the general soil-depleting base.
(b) Cotton-----	5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm.	35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base. ²
(c) Tobacco-----	For each pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm at the following rates per pound of specified kinds of tobacco, as follows: (1) 5 cents for flue-cured or Burley. (2) 6 cents for Georgia-Florida type 62. (3) 3 cents for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco.	30 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for each specified kind of tobacco.
(d) Peanuts-----	1¼ cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of peanuts for the farm.	20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base.
(e) Sugarcane for sugar, and rice.	Payments which will be made with respect to sugarcane for sugar, and rice are set forth in part II, secs. 3 and 4, respectively.	

¹ The rate per acre will vary among the States and counties, depending upon the productivity of the crop land devoted to corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grain sorghum, soybeans, dry edible beans, sorghum for syrup, broomcorn, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Upon recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval of the Secretary, the rate per acre for any county determined in the manner described above may be adjusted. In making this adjustment such additional factors will be considered as the Secretary determines will more accurately reflect the productivity of the crop land in the county than would be reflected by the use of the factors mentioned above.

The rate per acre will vary among farms within the county, depending upon the productivity of the crop land on the farm as measured by its normal yield of a major soil-depleting crop in the county. Where the yield for farms in a county of a major soil-depleting crop in such county is not deemed to reflect accurately the productivity of such farms, upon recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining productivity of such farms in the county may be employed.

² The total payment made in any county pursuant to this provision will be made with respect to an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the aggregate of the cotton soil-depleting bases which could be established for all the farms in the county. Upon recommendation of the State committee and approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a group of counties may be considered as a single county in determining the maximum cotton acreage with respect to which payment will be made.

SECTION 3. Sugarcane for Sugar.—Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugarcane for sugar is grown in 1936, in an amount for each acre of such crop grown on the farm in 1936 not in excess of the acreage allotment for sugarcane for sugar for

such farm, equal to 12½ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugarcane payment will be made will be the sugarcane soil-depleting base, unless the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-37) exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event that the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-37) exceeds the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the sugarcane soil-depleting base which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-37). Such percentage of the sugarcane soil-depleting base for the farm shall become the acreage allotment for sugarcane for the farm.

SECTION 4. Rice.—Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1936 to each producer participating in the production of such rice: *Provided*, (1) There is devoted by the producer in 1936 to soil-conserving crops, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil-conserving crops pursuant to the provisions of any other section herein, an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 25 percent of the base rice acreage of the producer, and (2) that no rice is planted by such producer in 1936 on land on which rice has been planted in any 3 years of the 4-year period 1932 to 1935, inclusive. The amount of such payment to any producer shall be computed as follows:

(a) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent of his base rice acreage, such payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each hundred pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

(b) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is less than 85 percent of his base rice acreage, such payment will be made at a rate which bears the same proportion to the rate specified in paragraph (a) above as the acreage of rice planted in 1936 bears to 85 percent of such base rice acreage;

(c) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to more than 100 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, such payment will be made at a rate of 4 percent less than the rate specified in paragraph (a) above for each 1 percent by which such 1936 rice acreage exceeds 100 percent of such base rice acreage. In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 exceeds 125 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made to the producer pursuant to any of the provisions herein will be made for each acre of such excess acreage at a rate equal to the rate of payment set forth in section 2 (a) of part II.

SECTION 5. Adjustment in Rates.—The rates specified in sections 2, 3, and 4 of part II are based on an estimate of available funds

and on an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in the Southern Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates specified in sections 2, 3, and 4 of part II may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the Southern Region is less than the estimate for such region, the rates may be increased pro rata. In no case will *the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.*

SECTION 6. Minimum Acreage in Soil-Conserving Crops.—If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 does not equal or exceed an acreage equal to the sum of:

- (a) 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base¹;
- (b) 20 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base;
- (c) 20 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base;
- (d) 20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base;
- (e) 40 percent of the sugarcane soil-depleting base²;

a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm pursuant to any provision herein, in an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (a) of part II, multiplied by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 is less than the acreage specified in this section 6. In computing any soil-conserving payment which otherwise would be made the computation shall be based upon an acreage no larger than the acreage of crop land on the farm used for the production of soil-conserving crops in 1936.

SECTION 7. Increase in Soil-Depleting Crops.—

(a) If the total acreage of the sugarcane for sugar and of the crops in the general soil-depleting base on any farm in 1936 exceeds the sum of the sugarcane and the general soil-depleting bases, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (a) of part II.

(b) If the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1936 exceeds the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (b) of part II.

(c) If the acreage of any kind of tobacco on any farm in 1936 exceeds the tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (c) of part II.

(d) If the acreage of peanuts on any farm in 1936 exceeds the peanut soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such

¹ For the purposes of this section the base acreage of the food and feed crops produced on the farm not in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm shall not be included in the general soil-depleting base.

² Such acreage must be adapted to the production of sugarcane for sugar.

number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (d) of part II.

SECTION 8. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any farm may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practices are adopted on the farm, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1936 agricultural conservation program.

SECTION 9. Food and Feed Crops.—

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of part II, no payment as therein specified will be made in connection with the shifting of land out of food and feed crops unless such crops have been produced in excess of home-consumption needs for the farm. If such crops have been produced on the farm in excess of such needs, payment will be made only with respect to the shifting of all or any part of such excess.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of part II, no deduction will be made with respect to any food and feed crops grown in combination with a soil-conserving crop unless such food and feed crops are grown in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm.

PART III. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

SECTION 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base.—The county committee will recommend for approval by the Secretary a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm and shall be determined as hereinafter indicated. The total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all the soil-depleting crops, except rice, harvested in 1935,³ subject to the following adjustments:

(a) There shall be added to the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops the number of "rented", "contracted", or "retired" acres under 1935 commodity adjustment programs from which no soil-depleting crops were harvested in 1935.

(b) Where, because of unusual weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops harvested in 1935 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually harvested on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops harvested on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

(c) Where the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops for any farm, adjusted, if necessary, as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

³ Where more than one soil-depleting crop was harvested from the same land in 1935, such acreage shall be counted only once.

(d) There shall be added to the acreage of soil-depleting crops, except rice, harvested on the farm in 1935, an acreage equal to the rice soil-depleting base as established under section 3 (c) below: *Provided, however,* That if the rice soil-depleting base is in excess of the acreage of rice land on the farm from which rice was harvested in 1935 plus the acreage of rice land from which no other soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1935, the acreage which otherwise would be included in one or more of the other soil-depleting bases shall be reduced by an acreage equal to the amount of such excess.

(e) For each county a ratio of the total acreage in soil-depleting crops to all farm land or to all crop land will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, such ratio to be referred to as the county limit. The ratio of the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in a county to all the farm land or to all crop land in the farms for which such bases are established shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

SECTION 2. General Soil-Depleting Base.—The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane soil-depleting bases.

SECTION 3. Soil-Depleting Bases for Individual Crops.—

(a) **Cotton, tobacco, and peanuts.**—The county committee may recommend for approval by the Secretary, as part of the total soil-depleting base, a cotton soil-depleting base, a tobacco soil-depleting base, and a peanut soil-depleting base. Any such bases shall be equal to the acreages which were established for such farm under the procedure for adjustment programs for 1936, or which could have been established under such procedure, subject to the following adjustments:

(1) If, under the procedure for adjustment programs for 1936, the sum of the cotton, tobacco, and peanut acreages for any farm exceeds the annual average of the total acreage of such crops harvested in a representative period preceding 1934, such acreages shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess.

(2) Where the cotton, tobacco, or peanut acreage determined for any farm, as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of cotton, tobacco, or peanuts, respectively, determined, as heretofore indicated, for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base, a tobacco soil-depleting base, and a peanut soil-depleting base, respectively, which are equitable as compared with such bases for such other similar farms.

(3) Upon request by the operator of any farm a soil-depleting base for cotton, tobacco, or peanuts smaller than those determined as hereunder indicated may be recommended for such farm by the county committee.

(4) The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases, of the tobacco soil-depleting bases, and of the peanut soil-depleting bases, respectively, for the farms in any county or other specified area, shall not exceed an acreage for cotton, for tobacco, and for peanuts, respectively, established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) Sugarcane for sugar soil-depleting base.—

(1) The sugarcane soil-depleting base shall be equal to the number of acres used for the growing of sugarcane for sugar in 1936, not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanut, and rice soil-depleting bases.

(c) Rice soil-depleting base.—The rice soil-depleting base shall be the total number of acres allocated to the farm by each producer participating in the production of rice on such farm in 1936 from each such producer's base rice acreage.

The base rice acreage and the base rice production for any producer for 1936 shall be the allotment and quota that were, or could have been established under applicable administrative rulings, prescribed in connection with the 1935 rice program, as allocated among all farms whereon such producer participates in rice production in 1936: *Provided, however—*

(1) If, because any producer did not grow rice in any one or more of the years 1929–33, inclusive, such base rice acreage and base rice production are materially less than the base acreage and base production for other producers on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices, and facilities for rice production, and which are operated by producers who did grow rice in all of the years 1929–33, inclusive, the county committee shall recommend adjustments which will result in a base rice acreage and base rice production which are equitable for the farm or farms as compared with the base rice acreages and base rice productions for producers on such other similar farms; and

(2) If, for the farm or farms on which a producer participates in the production of rice, such base rice acreage and base rice production are materially greater than the bases for other producers on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices, and facilities for rice production, the county committee shall recommend such adjustment as will result in a base rice acreage and base rice production for such producer which are equitable as compared with the base rice acreage and base rice production of producers on such other similar farms.

The total base rice acreage, base rice production, and domestic consumption quota for all producers in any State shall not exceed the total base acreage, base production, and domestic consumption quota established for such State, as follows:

	Base acreage	Base production	Domestic consumption quota
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>
Arkansas-----	152, 569	2, 058, 558	1, 991, 320
Louisiana-----	415, 569	4, 373, 930	4, 231, 081
Texas-----	161, 452	2, 256, 155	2, 182, 480
Missouri ¹ -----	500	6, 500	6, 288

¹ The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may designate any farm or farms on which rice is grown in the North Central Region as a part of the Southern Region and such farms shall be subject to the provisions of the 1936 agricultural conservation program applicable to the Southern Region.

SECTION 4. Appeals.—Any person who has reason to believe that any base recommended for his farm is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART IV. CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated hereinafter shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary. If any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified in accordance with the following classification.

SECTION 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.—Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop is harvested:

- (a) Corn (including field, broomcorn, sweet corn, and popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Tobacco.
- (d) Potatoes (Irish, sweet).
- (e) Rice.
- (f) Sugarcane for sugar.
- (g) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (h) Peanuts, if harvested as nuts.
- (i) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and millets.
- (j) Small grains, harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and grain mixtures).
- (k) Soybeans, if harvested for crushing.

SECTION 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.—Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as having been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, unless otherwise provided:

- (a) **Annual winter legumes**, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; **biennial legumes**, including sweet and

alsike clover; **perennial legumes**, including alfalfa, kudzu, and sericea; **summer legumes**, including soybeans, except when produced for seed for crushing, velvet beans, crotalaria, cowpeas; and **annual varieties of lespedeza**.

(b) **Peanuts**, when pastured.

(c) **Perennial grasses**, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.

(d) **Winter cover crops**, including rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.

(e) **Forest trees**, crop land planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

SECTION 3. Neutral Uses.—Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop, unless otherwise provided:

(a) Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees.

(b) Idle crop land.

(c) Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards.

(d) Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.

(e) Woodland, other than crop land planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Land to Be Covered by Work Sheet.—

(a) Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

(b) Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(c) Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or other similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

(e) Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or other similar uses is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

(f) For the purpose of execution of the work sheet, a farm consisting of adjacent tracts under the same ownership, located in two or more counties, and operated in 1936 as a part or all of a single

farming unit by the same operator, shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(g) Included herein⁴ is a copy of the work sheet (form S. R. 1) prepared by the Southern Division for use in connection with the establishment of soil-depleting bases for farms in the Southern Region.

SECTION 2. Application and Eligibility for Grant.—

(a) Grants will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a grant will be required to show that work sheets have been executed covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the grant is to be made have been met. Any person applying for a grant who owns or operates land in more than one county in the same State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

(b) An application for a grant may be made by (1) an owner operating a farm owned by him, (2) a share tenant operating a farm rented by him on shares, (3) an owner who has rented a farm to another on shares, (4) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(c) For the purpose of determining the eligibility of an operator for a grant where the farming unit operated by him includes a farm located in two or more adjoining counties, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farming unit is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farming unit, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(d) The eligibility of a person for a grant in a county shall, subject to the provisions of section 4, of part V, be determined by (1) the performance on all farms in the county (or regarded as being in the county) owned and operated by him, (2) the performance on all farms in the county (or regarded as being in the county) operated by him and rented on shares from another, (3) the performance on all farms in the county owned by him and rented on shares to another.

SECTION 3. Division of Soil-Conserving and Soil-Building Payments.—

(a) **Soil-conserving payment.**—The soil-conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

(1) Thirty-seven and one-half percent to the producer⁵ who furnishes the land;

(2) Twelve and one-half percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;

(3) Fifty percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

⁴ The work sheet is not reproduced herein, but a copy may be obtained from the office of the county agent.

⁵ "Producer", as used in this section 3, includes a person who is an owner, a share tenant, or a sharecropper.

(b) **Soil-building payment.**—The soil-building payment shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1936 with respect to the soil-building practices; where two or more producers are thus determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1936 with respect to the soil-building practices, the soil-building payment shall be divided equally between them.

(c) Any share of the soil-conserving or soil-building payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the new owner or any other creditor.

(d) **Sugarcane for sugar and rice payment.**—The above division of payments does not apply to payments to be made in connection with sugarcane for sugar and rice. Payments with respect to rice shall be divided in proportion to contributions to the base. Payments with respect to sugarcane for sugar shall be divided in accordance with the standards recommended by the State committee and approved by the Secretary.

(e) **Soil-conserving payment on tobacco farms.**—On farms in designated counties on which tobacco is the principal soil-depleting crop the soil-conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

(1) Sixteen and two-thirds percent to the producer who furnishes the land;

(2) Sixteen and two-thirds percent to the producer who furnishes the work stock and equipment;

(3) Sixty-six and two-thirds percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

The Director of the Southern Region with the approval of the Secretary shall designate the counties to which the provisions of this subsection apply.

(f) Upon recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval of the Secretary, a different basis for dividing the soil-conserving and soil-building payments may be employed.

(g) If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1936 made any change from the 1935 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if the 1935 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1936, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

SECTION 4. Multiple Farm Holdings.—If any person who has made an application for a grant with respect to any farm has an interest, as owner or share tenant, in another farm on which the acreage used for the production of soil-depleting crops in 1936 exceeds the acreage normally used for the production of such crops on such other farm, the payment to be made to such person may, in the discretion of

the Secretary, be computed either in accordance with the procedure set forth in sections 5, 6, and 7 below, or in accordance with such procedure as applied to all the farms owned or operated by such person in any State.

SECTION 5. Amount of Soil-Conserving Payment Where Two or More Farms are Owned or Operated in One County.—If a person owns or operates more than one farm in a county, the amount of the soil-conserving payment to such person shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 above, be computed as follows:

(a) For each such farm in the county—

(1) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the general soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (a) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(2) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (b) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(3) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (c) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(4) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the peanut soil-depleting base by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (d) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(5) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

(b) For each such farm in the county on which there has been—

(1) An increase in the total acreage of sugarcane for sugar and the crops in the general soil-depleting base over the sum of the sugarcane and general soil-depleting bases, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (a) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(2) An increase in the acreage of cotton over the cotton soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (b) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(3) An increase in the acreage of tobacco over the tobacco soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (c) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(4) An increase in the acreage of peanuts over the peanut soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (d) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V;

(5) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

(c) The amount by which the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 5 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 5 shall be the amount of soil-conserving payment; *Provided that*—

(1) The total amount of soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from the general soil-depleting bases to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of part V) of the maximum soil-conserving payment, as specified in section 2 (a) of part II for each farm in the county;

(2) The total amount of the soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, respectively, to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of part V) of the maximum soil-conserving payments with respect to cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, respectively, as specified in sections 2 (b), 2 (c), and 2 (d), respectively, of part II, for each farm in the county;

(3) The total amount of payment to any person with respect to sugarcane for sugar shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of part V) of the maximum payment with respect to sugarcane for sugar, as specified in section 3 of part II, for each farm in the county.

(d) If the total obtained under subsection (b) is greater than the total obtained under subsection (a), the difference shall be deducted from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person for performance on farms owned or operated in the county by such person in 1936.

SECTION 6. Amount of Soil-Building Payment Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County.—If a person owns or operates more than one farm in a county, the amount of soil-building payment to such person shall, subject to the provision of section 4, above, be computed as follows:

(a) For each such farm in the county, (1) multiply the number of acres devoted to each approved soil-building practice by the rate specified for such practice and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of part V; (2) add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

(b) For each such farm in the county (1) ascertain the amount of any class II or soil-building payment which any other person may be entitled to receive with respect to any approved soil-building practice upon such farm, pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of part V; (2) subtract the resulting amount from the soil-building allowance for such farm; (3) credit the remainder to the owner of such farm if such owner has made application for a grant in the

county, and, if such owner has not made application for a grant in the county, credit the remainder to the operator of such farm; (4) add the amounts thus credited to the person whose total soil-building payment is being computed;

(c) The amount of soil-building payment shall be the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 6, but, not in excess of the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 6.

SECTION 7. Deduction for Failure to Have Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County.—If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on all farms owned or operated by any person in the county in 1936 does not equal or exceed the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops as provided in section 6 of part II, there shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of part V, be deducted from any payments which otherwise would be made to such person for performance on farms owned or operated in such county an amount computed as follows:

(a) Ascertain the additional number of acres necessary to reach an acreage equal to the total minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops for all such farms in the county, by subtracting from the number of acres representing the total minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops for such farms the actual total number of acres of soil-conserving crops on such farms.

(b) Multiply the number of acres ascertained in subsection (a) above, by an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre applicable to the farm having the highest rate determined pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (a) of part II.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, this 15th day of April, 1936.

H A Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

As of September 1, 1936

A compilation of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, and supplements thereto. All material added by the supplements to said bulletin is identified by footnote references in a lettered series and is enclosed in black brackets.

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Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of said act for 1936, in accordance with the following provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised (which revises and supersedes Southern Region Bulletin No. 1), and such other provisions as may hereafter be made:

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1936 agricultural conservation program in the Southern Region, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1936 agricultural conservation program in the Southern Region.

STATE COMMITTEE, OR STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, means the group of persons designated for a State to assist in the administration of the 1936 agricultural conservation program in such State.

COUNTY COMMITTEE, OR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, means the group of persons designated for a county to assist in the administration of the 1936 agricultural conservation program in such county.

[Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agencies that may be designated by the Secretary.] *

OWNER means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner or share tenant is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets part or all of the farming unit to another share tenant, and both such share tenants are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed operators.

SHARE TENANT means a person other than an owner or share cropper who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both such persons are entitled to share in the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof, both shall be deemed share tenants.

SHARE CROPPER means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of a crop produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

FARMING UNIT means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1936 as a single unit, with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land.

FARM means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1936.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1936, and all other farm land which is devoted to orchards or vineyards which had not reached bearing age on January 1, 1936.

* Supplement (n), approved by the Secretary on July 9, 1936.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops, except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar. Such general soil-depleting base shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanut, rice, and sugarcane soil-depleting bases.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.

TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of tobacco.

PEANUT SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of peanuts.

SUGARCANE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres on the farm used for the production of sugarcane for sugar in 1936 not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanut soil-depleting bases.

RICE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the number of acres allocated to the farm for the production of rice in 1936.

SOIL-CONSERVING PAYMENT means a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops. Such payment is also referred to as class I payment.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT means a payment for the carrying out of such soil-building practices as are approved by the Secretary. Such payment is also referred to as class II payment.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE means the largest amount for any farm that may be obtained as a soil-building payment. The soil-building allowance for any farm shall be computed by multiplying the number of acres of cropland on the farm used in 1936 for soil-conserving crops by \$1, except that if such acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance shall be \$10. For purposes of computing this allowance the acreage of soil-conserving crops shall include the number of acres devoted to winter cover crops and green-manure crops, seeded following vegetable crops including potatoes and sweetpotatoes and plowed or disked under as green manure between January 1, 1936, and October 1, 1936, after having attained at least 2 months' growth.

PART II. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made, in connection with the utilization in 1936 of the land on any farm in the Southern Region, in the amounts and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

SECTION 1. Soil-Building Payment.—Payment will be made for the carrying out of such soil-building practices on cropland or non-crop pasture land in 1936, at such rates in any State, and upon such conditions as are recommended by the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the soil-building payment with respect to any farm shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for such farm.

SECTION 2. Soil-Conserving Payment.—Payment will be made for each acre diverted¹ in 1936 from the general soil-depleting base,² or the cotton soil-depleting base, or the tobacco soil-depleting base, or the peanut soil-depleting base, to the production of any soil-conserving crop, and from which, in 1936, no soil-depleting crop is harvested: *Provided*, That changes in the use of such land which involve the destruction of foods, fibers, or feed grains will not be approved for payment. The amount of any such payment shall be computed as follows:

Soil-depleting crop	Payment for each acre of base used in 1936 in the manner specified	Maximum acreage with respect to which payment will be made
(a) All crops in the general soil-depleting base.	An average for the United States of \$10 per acre, varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of the cropland used for these crops varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States. ¹	15 percent of the general soil-depleting base.
(b) Cotton-----	5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm.	[35 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base, except that if such base is 5 acres or less payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such acreage not to exceed 2 acres, subject to sec. 6, pt. I of Southern Region Bulletin No. 3.] ^b
(c) Tobacco-----	For each pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm at the following rates per pound of specified kinds of tobacco, as follows: (1) 5 cents for flue-cured or Burley. (2) 6 cents for Georgia-Florida type 62. (3) 3 cents for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco.	30 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for each specified kind of tobacco.

¹ The rate per acre will vary among the States and counties, depending upon the productivity of the cropland devoted to corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grain sorghum, soybeans, dry edible beans, sorghum for sirup, broomcorn, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Upon recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval of the Secretary, the rate per acre for any county determined in the manner described above may be adjusted. In making this adjustment such additional factors will be considered as the Secretary determines will more accurately reflect the productivity of the cropland in the county than would be reflected by the use of the factors mentioned above.

The rate per acre will vary among farms within the county, depending upon the productivity of the cropland on the farm as measured by its normal yield of a major soil-depleting crop in the county. Where the yield for farms in a county of a major soil-depleting crop in such county is not deemed to reflect accurately the productivity of such farms, upon recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval by the Secretary, a different basis for determining productivity of such farms in the county may be employed.

^b Supplement (h), approved by the Secretary on June 13, 1936.

¹ See sec. 2, pt. I. SR-B-3.

² See sec. 4, pt. I. SR-B-3.

Soil-depleting crop	Payment for each acre of base used in 1936 in the manner specified	Maximum acreage with respect to which payment will be made
(d) Peanuts-----	1¼ cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre of peanuts for the farm.	20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base.
(e) Sugarcane for sugar, and rice.	Payments which will be made with respect to sugarcane for sugar, and rice are set forth in pt. II, secs. 3 and 4, respectively.	

SECTION 3. Sugarcane for Sugar.—Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugarcane for sugar is grown in 1936, in an amount for each acre of such crop grown on the farm in 1936 not in excess of the acreage allotment for sugarcane for sugar for such farm, equal to 12½ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm.

The acreage allotment with respect to which the sugarcane payment will be made will be the sugarcane soil-depleting base, unless the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-37) exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. In the event that the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-37) exceeds the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the sugarcane soil-depleting base which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar planted for harvest in 1936 (the crop year 1936-37). Such percentage of the sugarcane soil-depleting base for the farm shall become the acreage allotment for sugarcane for the farm.

SECTION 4. Rice.—[Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1936 to each producer participating in the production of such rice, provided there is devoted by the producer in 1936 to soil-conserving crops,³ in addition to the acreage devoted to soil-conserving crops pursuant to the provisions of any other section herein, an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 25 percent of the base rice acreage of the producer. The amount of such payment to any producer shall be computed as follows:

[(a) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent of his base rice acreage, such payment will be made in

³ The acreage devoted to the following soil-conserving practices with respect to rice may be substituted acre for acre for the soil-conserving crops provided for in this sec. 4:

1. Land adapted to the production of rice for which water for rice is readily available and on which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936.
2. Cultivated fallow land adapted to the production of rice for which water for rice is readily available and on which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936.

the amount of 20 cents for each hundred pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

[(b) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is less than 85 percent of his base rice acreage, such payment will be made at the rate specified in paragraph (a) above on that proportion of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice which is equal to the ratio that the producer's 1936 acreage planted to rice bears to 85 percent of such producer's base rice acreage;

[(c) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to more than 100 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, such payment will be made at the rate specified in paragraph (a) above on that proportion of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice which remains after deducting 4 percent for each 1 percent by which the 1936 rice acreage exceeds 100 percent of such base rice acreage;

[(d) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 exceeds 125 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made to the producer pursuant to any of the provisions herein will be made for each acre of such excess acreage at a rate equal to the rate of payment set forth in section 2 (a);

[(e) In the event the acreage of rice land devoted by the producer in 1936 to the production of soil-conserving crops is equal to less than 25 percent of the base rice acreage of the producer, there shall be deducted from any payment that otherwise would be due the producer with respect to rice an amount equal to 4 percent of such payment for each 1 percent by which the acreage of rice land devoted by the producer in 1936 to the production of soil-conserving crops is less than 25 percent of the base rice acreage of the producer.]^e

SECTION 5. Adjustment in Rates.—The rates specified in sections 2, 3, and 4 of part II are based on an estimate of available funds and on an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in the Southern Region exceeds that estimated for such region, all the rates specified in sections 2, 3, and 4 of part II may be reduced pro rata. If participation in the Southern Region is less than the estimate for such region, the rates may be increased pro rata. In no case will *the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.*

SECTION 6. Minimum Acreage in Soil-Conserving Crops.—[If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1936 does not equal or exceed an acreage equal to the sum of:

[(a) 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base⁴;

[(b) 20 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base;

[(c) 20 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base;

^e Supplement (g), approved by the Acting Secretary on Sept. 1, 1936.

⁴ For the purposes of this section the base acreage of the food and feed crops produced on the farm not in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm shall not be included in the general soil-depleting base.

[(d) 20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base;
 [(e) 25 percent of the sugarcane soil-depleting base^a;
 [a deduction will be made from any payment other than any soil-building payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm pursuant to any provision herein, in an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (a) of part II, multiplied by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1936 is less than the acreage specified in this section 6. In computing any soil-conserving payment which otherwise would be made the computation shall be based upon an acreage no larger than the acreage of cropland on the farm used for the production of soil-conserving crops in 1936.]^d

SECTION 7. Increase in Soil-Depleting Crops.—

(a) If the total acreage of the sugarcane for sugar and of the crops in the general soil-depleting base on any farm in 1936 exceeds the sum of the sugarcane and the general soil-depleting bases, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (a) of part II.

(b) If the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1936 exceeds the cotton soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (b) of part II.

(c) If the acreage of any kind of tobacco on any farm in 1936 exceeds the tobacco soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (c) of part II.

(d) If the acreage of peanuts on any farm in 1936 exceeds the peanut soil-depleting base, a deduction will be made from any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying such number of excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2 (d) of part II.

SECTION 8. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes.—

All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be made with respect to any farm may be withheld if any rotation, cropping, or other practices are adopted on the farm, which practices the Secretary determines tend to defeat the purposes of the 1936 agricultural conservation program.

SECTION 9. Food and Feed Crops.—

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of part II, no payment as therein specified will be made in connection with the

^a Supplement (b), revised, provides that in determining the acreage for soil-conserving crops grown in connection with sugarcane for sugar pursuant to the provisions of this sec. 6, the acreage of winter legume crops planted prior to Nov. 1, 1936, may be included acre for acre in the soil-conserving crops listed in sec. 2 of pt. IV, "Classification of Crops."

^d Supplement (f), revised, approved by the Acting Secretary on Aug. 7, 1936.

shifting of land out of food and feed crops unless such crops have been produced in excess of home-consumption needs for the farm. If such crops have been produced on the farm in excess of such needs, payment will be made only with respect to the shifting of all or any part of such excess.

[(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 (a) of part II, no deduction will be made for an increase of the acreage devoted to crops in the general soil-depleting base above the number of acres in such base.]⁶

PART III. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

SECTION 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base.—The county committee will recommend for approval by the Secretary a total soil-depleting base for each farm which shall represent the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops on such farm and shall be determined as hereinafter indicated. The total soil-depleting base shall be the acreage of all the soil-depleting crops, except rice, harvested in 1935,⁶ subject to the following adjustments:

(a) There shall be added to the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops the number of "rented", "contracted", or "retired" acres under 1935 commodity adjustment programs from which no soil-depleting crops were harvested in 1935.

(b) Where, because of unusual weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops harvested in 1935 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually harvested on the farm, such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops harvested on such farm under normal conditions in past years.

(c) Where the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops for any farm, adjusted, if necessary, as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a total soil-depleting base for such farm which is equitable, as compared with the total soil-depleting bases for such other similar farms.

(d) There shall be added to the acreage of soil-depleting crops, except rice, harvested on the farm in 1935, an acreage equal to the rice soil-depleting base as established under section 3 (c) below: *Provided, however,* That if the rice soil-depleting base is in excess of the acreage of rice land on the farm from which rice was harvested in 1935 plus the acreage of rice land from which no other soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1935, the acreage which otherwise would be included in one or more of the other soil-depleting bases shall be reduced by an acreage equal to the amount of such excess.

(e) For each county a ratio of the total acreage in soil-depleting crops to all farm land or to all cropland will be estab-

⁶ Supplement (m), approved by the Acting Secretary on July 20, 1936. This supplement supersedes the provisions of supplement (l).

⁶ Where more than 1 soil-depleting crop was harvested from the same land in 1935, such acreage shall be counted only once.

lished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, such ratio to be referred to as the county limit. The ratio of the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in a county to all the farm land or to all cropland in the farms for which such bases are established shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

SECTION 2. General Soil-Depleting Base.—The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall represent for such farm the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar. The general soil-depleting base for any farm shall be the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane soil-depleting bases.

SECTION 3. Soil-Depleting Bases for Individual Crops.⁷—

(a) **Cotton, tobacco, and peanuts.**—The county committee may recommend for approval by the Secretary, as part of the total soil-depleting base, a cotton soil-depleting base, a tobacco soil-depleting base, and a peanut soil-depleting base. Any such bases shall be equal to the acreages which were established for such farm under the procedure for adjustment programs for 1936, or which could have been established under such procedure, subject to the following adjustments:

(1) If, under the procedure for adjustment programs for 1936, the sum of the cotton, tobacco, and peanut acreages for any farm exceeds the annual average of the total acreage of such crops harvested in a representative period preceding 1934, such acreages shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess.

(2) Where the cotton, tobacco, or peanut acreage determined for any farm, as heretofore indicated, is materially greater or less than the acreage of cotton, tobacco, or peanuts, respectively, determined, as heretofore indicated, for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a cotton soil-depleting base, a tobacco soil-depleting base, and a peanut soil-depleting base, respectively, which are equitable as compared with such bases for such other similar farms.

(3) Upon request by the operator of any farm a soil-depleting base for cotton, tobacco, or peanuts smaller than those determined as hereunder indicated may be recommended for such farm by the county committee.

(4) The sum of the cotton soil-depleting bases, of the tobacco soil-depleting bases, and of the peanut soil-depleting bases, respectively, for the farms in any county or other specified area, shall not exceed an acreage for cotton, for tobacco, and for peanuts, respectively, established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

⁷ See pt. II, SR-B-3.

(b) Sugarcane for sugar soil-depleting base.—

(1) The sugarcane soil-depleting base shall be equal to the number of acres used for the growing of sugarcane for sugar in 1936, not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanut, and rice soil-depleting bases.

(c) Rice soil-depleting base.—The rice soil-depleting base shall be the total number of acres allocated to the farm by each producer participating in the production of rice on such farm in 1936 from each such producer's base rice acreage.

The base rice acreage and the base rice production for any producer for 1936 shall be the allotment and quota that were, or could have been established under applicable administrative rulings, prescribed in connection with the 1935 rice program, as allocated among all farms whereon such producer participates in rice production in 1936: *Provided, however—*

(1) If, because any producer did not grow rice in any one or more of the years 1929–33, inclusive, such base rice acreage and base rice production are materially less than the base acreage and base production for other producers on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices, and facilities for rice production, and which are operated by producers who did grow rice in all of the years 1929–33, inclusive, the county committee shall recommend adjustments which will result in a base rice acreage and base rice production which are equitable for the farm or farms as compared with the base rice acreages and base rice productions for producers on such other similar farms; and

(2) If, for the farm or farms on which a producer participates in the production of rice, such base rice acreage and base rice production are materially greater than the bases for other producers on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices, and facilities for rice production, the county committee shall recommend such adjustment as will result in a base rice acreage and base rice production for such producer which are equitable as compared with the base rice acreage and base rice production of producers on such other similar farms.

The total base rice acreage, base rice production, and domestic consumption quota for all producers in any State shall not exceed the total base acreage, base production, and domestic consumption quota established for such State, as follows:

	Base acreage	Base production	Domestic consumption quota
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>
Arkansas -----	152, 569	2, 058, 558	1, 991, 320
Louisiana -----	415, 569	4, 373, 930	4, 231, 081
Texas -----	161, 452	2, 256, 155	2, 182, 480
Missouri ¹ -----	500	6, 500	6, 288

¹ The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may designate any farm or farms on which rice is grown in the North Central Region as a part of the Southern Region and such farms shall be subject to the provisions of the 1936 agricultural conservation program applicable to the Southern Region.

SECTION 4. Appeals.—Any person who has reason to believe that any base recommended for his farm is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If no agreement is reached between such person and such committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

PART IV. CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated herein-after shall be classified as follows, except for such additions or modifications as may be recommended by the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approved by the Secretary. If any acreage on the farm is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of each interplanted crop shall be classified in accordance with the following classification:⁸

[In the case of any farm for which the county committee finds that the reasonably expected production of soil-depleting crops in 1936 is less than the normal production of such crops for such farm because of drought or other unfavorable weather conditions, emergency feed and forage crops such as sorghums and millets, seeded after July 1, 1936, may be disregarded in 1936 in classifying the use of the land on which grown.]⁷

SECTION 1. Soil-Depleting Crops.—Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop is harvested:

- (a) Corn (including field, broomcorn, sweet corn, and popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Tobacco.
- (d) Potatoes (Irish, sweet).
- (e) Rice.
- (f) Sugarcane for sugar.
- (g) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (h) Peanuts, if harvested as nuts.
- (i) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and millets.
- (j) Small grains, harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and grain mixtures).
- (k) Soybeans, if harvested for crushing.

[Sudan grass which is harvested for seed or hay shall be classified as a soil-depleting crop in those counties designated by the State agricultural conservation committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.]⁹

SECTION 2. Soil-Conserving Crops.—Land devoted to any of the following crops shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop, except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as having

⁸ See secs. 3 and 4, pt. I, SR-B-3.

⁷ Supplement (i), approved by the Secretary on Aug. 7, 1936.

⁹ Supplement (g), approved by the Secretary on June 6, 1936.

been used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, unless otherwise provided:

(a) **Annual winter legumes**, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; **biennial legumes**, including sweet and alsike clover; **perennial legumes**, including alfalfa, kudzu, and sericea; **summer legumes**, including soybeans, except when produced for seed for crushing, velvetbeans, crotalaria, cowpeas; and **annual varieties of lespedeza**.

(b) **Peanuts**, when pastured.

(c) **Perennial grasses**, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.

(d) **Winter cover crops**, including rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.

(e) **Forest trees**, cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

[(f) Sorghum or millet when seeded on cropland between January 1, 1936, and July 31, 1936, if all of the crop is left on the land or plowed under.]^b

[The term "soil-conserving crops" wherever it appears in Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, shall be deemed to include cropland upon which an approved soil-building practice is carried out in 1936 and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936.]^c

[The acreage devoted to the following soil-conserving practices with respect to rice may be substituted acre for acre for the soil-conserving crops provided for in section 4 of part II, "Rates and Conditions of Payment", of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised:

[1. Land adapted to the production of rice for which water for rice is readily available and on which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936.

[2. Cultivated fallow land adapted to the production of rice for which water for rice is readily available and on which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936.]^d

[Clean cultivation or treatment with a chemical of any acreage of cropland in 1936 for the eradication of such of the following perennial noxious weeds as are designated by the State agricultural conservation committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division shall be considered a soil-conserving practice, which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop: Bindweed or wild morning-glory (*Convolvulus arvensis*), nut grass (*Cyperus rotundus*), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*: *Holcus halepensis*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), blueweed (*Helianthus ciliaris*), provided (1) such clean cultivation or chemical treatment is effected on seriously infested plots, location of which is filed with the county committee before eradication practices are instituted, (2) eradication is accomplished by the application of chemicals or periodic cultivation, or both, in accordance with the methods recommended by the State agricultural conservation committee and approved by the

^b Supplement (e), approved by the Secretary on June 12, 1936.

^c Supplement (d), revised, approved by the Acting Secretary on July 21, 1936.

^d Supplement (a), approved by the Secretary on Apr. 15, 1936.

Director of the Southern Division, and (3) no soil-depleting crop is harvested from the same acreage in 1936. No soil-building payment will be made for the eradication of perennial noxious weeds.]^k

SECTION 3. Neutral Uses.—Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop, unless otherwise provided:

- (a) Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees.
- (b) Idle cropland.
- (c) Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards.
- (d) Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
- (e) Woodland, other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

[SECTION 4. Winter Legumes Following Soil-Depleting Crops.—Where an annual winter legume or alfalfa is seeded alone in the fall (prior to Oct. 31) of 1936 on an acreage from which a soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1936, the acreage so seeded to such legumes may be substituted in lieu of soil-conserving crops for purposes of diversion and meeting the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops computed pursuant to section 6, part II and for no other purpose, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of this part IV.]^l

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Land To Be Covered by Work Sheet.—

(a) Where one or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, such farm or farms shall be covered by one work sheet.

(b) Where two or more farms in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, each separately owned farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(c) Where two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farming units, each separately operated farm shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit used for hay, meadow, pasture, or other similar uses is rented for cash from the same landlord, it will not be necessary to execute more than one work sheet for both such share-rented and such cash-rented land.

(e) Where land comprising part of a farming unit is rented on shares and land comprising part of the same farming unit not used for hay, meadow, pasture, or other similar uses is rented for cash from the same or a different landlord, it will be necessary to execute a work sheet for such share-rented land and a separate work sheet for such cash-rented land.

(f) For the purpose of execution of the work sheet, a farm consisting of adjacent tracts under the same ownership, located in two or more counties, and operated in 1936 as a part or all of a single farming unit by the same operator, shall be regarded as located in

^k Supplement (j), approved by the Secretary on June 19, 1936.

^l Supplement (u), approved by the Secretary on Sept. 14, 1936.

the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(g) Included herein⁹ is a copy of the work sheet (form S. R.-1) prepared by the Southern Division for use in connection with the establishment of soil-depleting bases for farms in the Southern Region.

SECTION 2. Application and Eligibility for Grant.—

(a) Grants will only be made upon application filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a grant will be required to show that work sheets have been executed covering all land in the county owned or operated by him and the extent to which the conditions upon which the grant is to be made have been met. Any person applying for a grant who owns or operates land in more than one county in the same State may be required to file in the office of the State committee a list of all such land.

(b) An application for a grant may be made by (1) an owner operating a farm owned by him, (2) a share tenant operating a farm rented by him on shares, (3) an owner who has rented a farm to another on shares, (4) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(c) For the purpose of determining the eligibility of an operator for a grant where the farming unit operated by him includes a farm located in two or more adjoining counties, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farming unit is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farming unit, such farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

[(d) If any person owns or operates more than one farm in a county such person may make separate application(s) with respect to any or all such farms. Except as provided in section 8 of this part V, the land to be covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a work sheet (as specified in sec. 1 of this pt. V): *Provided, however*, that a separate application shall be made for the payment with respect to rice which shall include the applicant's interest in all rice farms in the State. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land; and the amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of this part V, be determined by the performance on such land.]^m

SECTION 3. Division of Soil-Conserving and Soil-Building Payments.—

(a) **Soil-conserving payment.**—The soil-conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

(1) Thirty-seven and one-half percent to the producer¹⁰ who furnishes the land;

(2) Twelve and one-half percent to the producer who furnishes the work stock and equipment;

⁹ The work sheet is not reproduced herein, but a copy may be obtained from the office of the county agent.

¹⁰ "Producer", as used in this section 3, includes a person who is an owner, a share tenant, or a sharecropper.

^m Supplement (p), approved by the Secretary on July 31, 1936.

(8) Fifty percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

[(b) **Soil-building payment.**—The soil-building payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out on any farm shall be made to the eligible person who the county committee determines, under instructions issued by the Secretary, has incurred the expense in 1936 of carrying out such soil-building practice; where the county committee, in accordance with such instructions, determines that two or more persons have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such soil-building practice on the farm, the soil-building payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such persons shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.]^a

(c) Any share of the soil-conserving or soil-building payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the new owner or any other creditor.

[(d) **Sugarcane for sugar and rice payment.**—The soil-conserving payment for each producer in respect to rice shall be determined in accordance with section 4 of part II of SR-B-1, Revised.

[The soil-building payment in respect to farms on which rice is grown shall be governed by the same instructions, rules (including rules governing division of such payment), and definitions, as are applicable in respect to farms on which rice is not grown.

[Land devoted to the uses permitted to be substituted for soil-conserving crops by supplement (a)¹¹ to SR-B-1, Revised, shall not be included in determining the soil-building allowance for the farm.]^c

[The soil-conserving payment for any farm on which the acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar is greater than each of the soil-depleting bases (for crops other than sugarcane for sugar) with respect to which a soil-conserving payment is made, shall be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops or the proceeds thereof with respect to which a soil-conserving payment is made.]^d

[(e) **Soil-conserving payment on tobacco farms.**—The soil-conserving payment in 1936 with respect to each farm in the Southern Region on which the acreage diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base is greater than the acreage diverted from any other soil-depleting base shall be divided as follows:

[(1) Sixteen and two-thirds percent to the producer who furnishes the land;

[(2) Sixteen and two-thirds percent to the producer who furnishes the work stock and equipment;

[(3) Sixty-six and two-thirds percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agree-

¹¹ See sec. 2, pt. IV.

^a Supplement (p), approved by the Secretary on July 31, 1936.

^c Supplement (c), approved by the Secretary on May 14, 1936.

^d Supplement (o), approved by the Secretary on July 21, 1936.

ment in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

[As used herein the acreage diverted means that acreage with respect to which a soil-conserving payment may be made.]^a

(f) Upon recommendation of the State committee or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and approval of the Secretary, a different basis for dividing the soil-conserving and soil-building payments may be employed.

(g) If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1936 made any change from the 1935 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm, for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or share croppers would be entitled if the 1935 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1936, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

[(h) On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the soil-conserving (class I) payment with respect to any soil-depleting base which is divided among producers on a crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage of such crop(s) grown on the farm in 1936; except that

[(1) In cases where the county committee finds (such findings shall be indicated by approval of the Application for Payment, form SR-9, setting forth the division of payment as provided for in this paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) below) that diversion has not been made ratably by all producers on the farm, such portion of such payment to be made to any such producer shall be in the proportion that his contribution to the difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base (the contribution of each producer shall be determined by agreement of all such producers as indicated by their signatures on form SR-9 and the county committee shall approve such agreement and indicate such approval by its certification of such form SR-9, unless the committee finds that one or more of such producers did not voluntarily enter into such agreement but was coerced into doing so);

[(2) In cases where the county committee finds that diversion has not been made ratably by all producers on the farm and all interested parties do not agree as to their respective contributions to the difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base the county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, as each such person's share of such payment, that portion computed in accordance with whichever one of the following is found to be the most equitable and support its recommendation by an accompanying letter setting forth fully the facts on which such recommendation is based:

[(a) That proportion which his acreage contribution to the difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base bears to such difference;

^a Supplement (k), approved by the Secretary on June 29, 1936.

[(b) That proportion which his acreage share of row crops bears to the total acreage of row crops grown on the farm in 1936;

[(c) That proportion which his acreage share of the soil-depleting base with respect to which such payment is made bears to such base for the farm.

[The Secretary reserves the right to withhold the use of the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (3) of this subsection (h) in any county if he finds that such provisions are being used for the purpose of, or so as to have the effect of, reducing payments to tenants and sharecroppers below those which they would otherwise receive.

[(i) Where the lease or operating agreement expired in the summer of 1936 and control of the farm was lost thereby, no incoming producer shall be shown as an interested person in the soil-conserving (class I) payment on Form SR-9; except that, where the county committee finds (such findings shall be indicated by the approval of Form SR-9 setting forth the division, between the outgoing producer and the incoming producer, of such acreage as would otherwise go to the outgoing producer) that both the outgoing producer and the incoming producer have contributed to such performance in 1936, such acreage shall be divided between them according to agreement of such producers (such agreement to be indicated by their signatures on Form SR-9) or if such persons are unable to agree the county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, the division of such acreage between such persons on the basis found by it to be in all the circumstances most equitable and support its recommendation by an accompanying letter setting forth fully the facts on which such recommendation is based.]

[SECTION 4. **Multiple Farm Holdings.**—If the State agricultural conservation committee finds, from the applications submitted to it and from the other information relative to performance in 1936 as presented to it, that any person making application for a payment in that State—

[(1) has an interest, as owner or operator, in one or more other farms in the same county from which such application is submitted;

[(2) has adopted practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program; and

[(3) that the application of sections 5, 6, and 7 of this part V would result in a decreased payment to such person,

[any payment to be made to such person in 1936 shall (subject to sec. 8 of pt. II) be calculated in accordance with the provisions of sections 5, 6, and 7 of this part V.

[SECTION 5. **Amount of Soil-Conserving Payment Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County.**—If a person owns or operates more than one farm in a county, the amount of the soil-conserving payment (including also the payment with respect to sugarcane for sugar but not including the payment with respect to rice) to such person shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of this part V, be computed as follows:

* Supplement (v), approved by the Secretary on Sept. 17, 1936.

[(a) For each such farm in the county—

[(1) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the general soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (a) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(2) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (b) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(3) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (c) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(4) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the peanut soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (d) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(5) Multiply the acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar by the rate per acre determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(6) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

[(b) For each such farm in the county on which there has been—

[(1) An increase in 1936 in the total acreage of the crops in the general soil-depleting base over the general soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (a) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V. If the total obtained under this paragraph (1) is in excess of the total obtained under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section 5, no part of such excess shall be included in the total obtained in paragraph (6) of this subsection (b);

[(2) An increase in 1936 in the acreage of cotton over the cotton soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (b) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(3) An increase in 1936 in the acreage of tobacco over the tobacco soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (c) of part II and multiply this result by the per-

centage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(4) An increase in 1936 in the acreage of peanuts harvested as nuts over the peanut soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (*d*) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(5) An increase in 1936 in the total acreage of sugarcane for sugar over the sugarcane for sugar soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (*a*) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

[(6) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

[(*c*) The amount by which the total obtained under subsection (*a*) of this section 5 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (*b*) of this section (5) shall be the gross amount of soil-conserving payment (including also the payment with respect to sugarcane for sugar but not including the payment with respect to rice) to such person with respect to such farms in that county, *provided that*—

[(1) The total amount of soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from the general soil-depleting bases to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of sec. 3 of this pt. V) of the maximum soil-conserving payment, as specified in section 2 (*a*) of part II, for each such farm in the county; and

[(2) The total amount of the soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, respectively, to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of sec. 3 of this pt. V) of the maximum soil-conserving payment with respect to cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, respectively, as specified in sections 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), and 2 (*d*), respectively, of part II, for each such farm in the county.

[(*d*) If the total obtained under subsection (*b*) of this section 5 is greater than the total obtained under subsection (*a*) of this section 5, the difference shall be deducted from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person for performance on farms owned or operated in the county by such person in 1936 and any remaining part of such excess shall be deducted from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to rice in the State.

[SECTION 6. Amount of Soil-Building Payment Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County.]—If a person is the owner or share tenant on more than one farm in a county and makes application for a payment with respect to any such farm the amount of soil-building payment to such person shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of this part V, be computed as follows:

[(*a*) For each such farm which is covered by an application for payment, multiply the number of acres for which such person is

entitled to receive a soil-building payment for having incurred a part or all of the expense in carrying out each approved soil-building practice by the rate per acre specified for such practice.

[(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this section 6.

[(c) For each such farm which is covered by an application for payment, credit to such person the difference between the soil-building allowance and the total of the soil-building payment for all other persons thereon computed in accordance with section 3 of this part V and adjusted, if necessary, so as not to exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; except that, if payment is being computed for an owner and any share tenant(s) on the same farm pursuant to this section 6, there shall be credited to each such share tenant only that amount which is equal to the soil-building payment computed for him in accordance with section 3 of this part V and adjusted, if necessary, so as not to exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

[(d) Add the amounts credited to such person as provided under subsection (c) of this section 6.

[(e) The amount obtained for such person under subsection (b) of this section 6 or subsection (d) of this section 6, whichever is the smaller, shall, subject to the deductions provided for in subsection (d) of section 5 of this part V, be the amount of soil-building payment to such person with respect to such farms in that county.

[SECTION 7. Deduction From Soil-Conserving Payment for Failure to Have Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County.]—If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on all farms owned or operated by any person in a county in 1936 is less than the total minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops computed pursuant to section 6 of part II, for all such farms, a deduction computed as follows shall (subject to the provisions of sec. 4 of this pt. V) be made from any soil-conserving payment which otherwise would be made to such person:

[(a) Add the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops for all farms in the county which are owned or operated by such person, computed pursuant to section 6 of part II, and from the result thus obtained subtract the total acreage of soil-conserving crops in 1936 on all such farms.

[(b) Obtain the total of such person's shares in the soil-conserving payment for all such farms as are covered by an application for payment computed pursuant to section 3 of this part V. Compute the percentage which this amount is of the total of the soil-conserving payment for all such farms.

[(c) Multiply the number of acres obtained under subsection (a) of this section 7 by the percentage obtained under subsection (b) of this section 7.

[(d) Multiply the result obtained under subsection (c) of this section 7 by an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre for the farm owned or operated by such person in the county which has the highest rate determined pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (a) of part II.

[SECTION 8. Optional Method of Determining Performance and Computing Payments With Respect to Two or More Farms in a

County Operated by the Same Person.—If any person operates more than one farm in a county such person may, at his option and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, make one or more applications for payment with respect to such farms, each such application covering one or more of such farms, in lieu of the method of submitting applications provided for under subsection (d) of section 2 of this part V, except that a separate application shall be made for the payment with respect to rice which shall include the applicant's interest in all rice farms in the State.

[(a) An application for payment covering two or more farms in a county which are operated by the same person may be made only (1) with the consent (signified by signatures on the application) of all persons who, as owner, share tenant, or share cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1936 on any farm covered by the application except that the signature of any such person shall not be required in order to permit such a grouping of such farms if such person could not have received a payment in case each such farm had been covered by a separate application for payment and (2) if every farm in the county operated by such person is covered by an application for payment under which a soil-conserving payment could be made.

[(b) In determining the applicable division of the soil-conserving payment, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this part V, and in making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under such application, all farms covered by one application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

[(c) The base yield per acre of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and sugarcane for sugar, and the productivity index for the farms for which such application is submitted, shall be the average of the yields per acre of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and sugarcane for sugar, respectively, and of the productivity indices for such farms, weighted by the applicable cotton soil-depleting bases, tobacco soil-depleting bases, peanut soil-depleting bases, acreage allotments of sugarcane for sugar, and the general soil-depleting bases.]^a



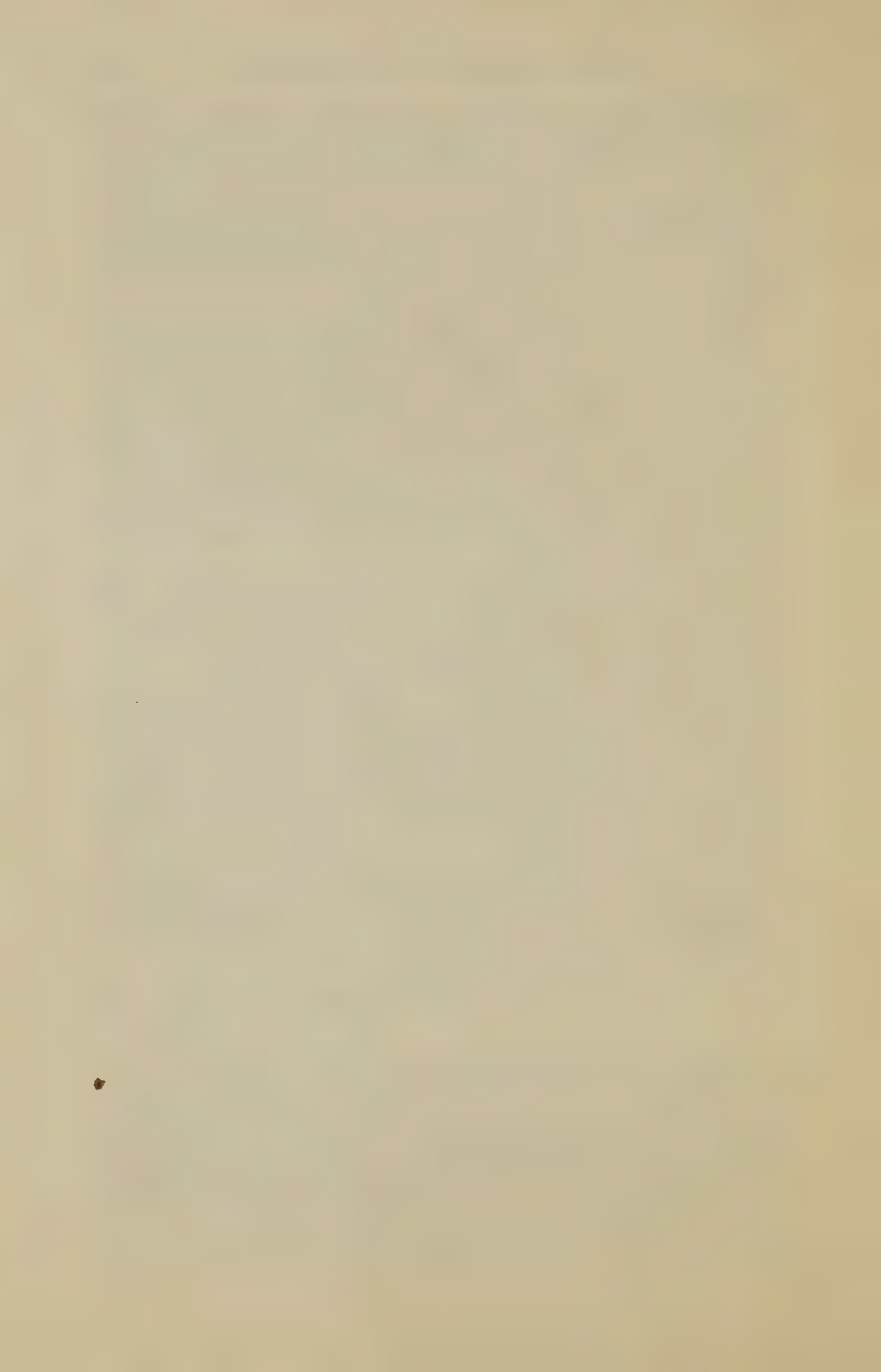
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, this 5th day of April 1936.^b

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

^a Supplement (p), approved by the Secretary on July 31, 1936.

^b This is the attestation of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, issued April 15, 1936. A similar attestation clause appeared on each of the supplements subsequently issued as amendments to said bulletin. The supplements included in this compilation of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, and supplements thereto, were approved in 1936 either by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture as follows: Supplement (a), Apr. 15; supplement (b) revised, Sept. 1; supplement (c), May 14; supplement (d) revised, July 21; supplement (e), June 12; supplement (f) revised, Aug. 7; supplement (g), June 6; supplement (h), June 13; supplement (j), June 19; supplement (k), June 29; supplement (m), July 20; supplement (n), July 9; supplement (o), July 21; supplement (p), July 31; supplement (q), Sept. 1; supplement (r), Aug. 7; supplement (u), Sept. 14; supplement (v), Sept. 17, 1936.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, Revised

Supplement (1)

Section 9 of part II of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1,
Revised, is hereby amended by adding the following new sub-
section (c):

(c) In the case of any farm for which the
county committee finds that the production of food
and feed crops in 1936 is less than the normal pro-
duction of such crops for the farm because of drought
or other unfavorable weather conditions, the deductions
provided for in subsection (a) of section 7 of part II
shall not be made with respect to any acreage of food
and feed crops required to provide a normal production
of food and feed crops on such farm in 1936.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 30th day
of June, 1936.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

S. R. - B. 1 Revised
Supplement (b)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

Bulletin No. 1 Revised, Supplement (b)

Section 1. In determining the acreage of soil-conserving crops grown in connection with sugarcane for sugar pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of Part II, "Rates and Conditions of Payment", of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1 Revised, the acreage of winter legume crops planted prior to November 1, 1936 and plowed or disced under after February 1, 1937, may be included acre for acre in the soil-conserving crops listed in Section 2 of Part IV, "Classification of Crops", of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1 Revised.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture,
has hereunto set his hand and
caused the official seal of
the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the city of
Washington, District of
Columbia, this 15th day
of April, 1936.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

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S.R.-B.-1, Revised
Supplement (c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED, SUPPLEMENT (C)

SOIL BUILDING AND SOIL CONSERVING PAYMENTS IN RESPECT
TO FARMS ON WHICH RICE IS GROWN

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Section 3(d) of Part V, Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Sugarcane for Sugar and Rice Payment. The soil-conserving payment for each producer in respect to rice shall be determined in accordance with Section 4 of Part II of S.R.-B.-1, Revised.

"The soil-building payment in respect to farms on which rice is grown shall be governed by the same instructions, rules (including rules governing division of such payment), and definitions, as are applicable in respect to farms on which rice is not grown.

"Land devoted to the uses permitted to be substituted for soil-conserving crops by Supplement (a) to S.R.-B.-1, Revised, shall not be included in determining the soil-building allowance for the farm.

"Payments with respect to sugarcane for sugar shall be divided in accordance with the standards recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Secretary."

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 14th day
of May, 1936.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

Supplement (d)

The term "soil-conserving crops" wherever it appears in Bulletin No. 1, Revised, shall, except for the purposes of the first sentence of Part II, Section 6, be deemed to include crop land upon which an approved soil-building practice is carried out in 1936 and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936.

Supplement (e)

Part IV, Section 2, of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended by adding the following new paragraph:

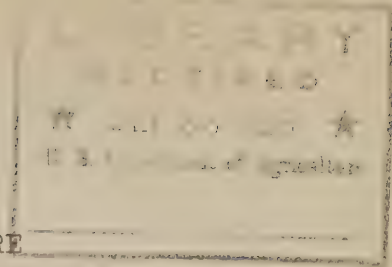
(f) Sorghum or millet when seeded on crop land between January 1, 1936 and July 31, 1936, if all of the crop is left on the land or plowed under.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the of-
ficial seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
City of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 12th day of June, 1936.

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H. A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture.

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S.R.-B.-1, Revised
Supplement (d) Revised



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, Revised

Supplement (d) Revised

The term "soil-conserving crops" wherever it appears in Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, shall be deemed to include cropland upon which an approved soil-building practice is carried out in 1936 and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1936.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, W. R. Gregg,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has
hereunto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the City
of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 21st day of July, 1936.

W. R. Gregg

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

Supplement (f)

Section 6, part II of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 6. Minimum Acreage in Soil-Conserving Crops. - If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 does not equal or exceed an acreage equal to the sum of:

- (a) 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base ^{1/};
- (b) 20 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base;
- (c) 20 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base;
- (d) 20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base;
- (e) 40 percent of the sugarcane soil-depleting base ^{2/};

a deduction will be made from any payment other than any soil-building payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm pursuant to any provision herein, in an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2(a) of part II, multiplied by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 is less than the acreage specified in this section 6. In computing any soil-conserving payment which otherwise would be made the computation shall be based upon an acreage no larger than the acreage of crop land on the farm used for the production of soil-conserving crops in 1936.

1/ For the purposes of this section the base acreage of the food and feed crops produced on the farm not in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm shall not be included in the general soil-depleting base.

2/ Such acreage must be adapted to the production of sugarcane for sugar.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 19th day of
June, 1936.

[signed] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

Supplement (f), Revised

Section 6, part II of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, and Supplement (f) to Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 6. Minimum Acreage in Soil-Conserving Crops. - If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1936 does not equal or exceed an acreage equal to the sum of:

- (a) 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base 1/;
- (b) 20 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base;
- (c) 20 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base;
- (d) 20 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base;
- (e) 25 percent of the sugarcane soil-depleting base 2/ ;

a deduction will be made from any payment other than any soil-building payment which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm pursuant to any provision herein, in an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2(a) of part II, multiplied by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1936 is less than the acreage specified in this section 6. In computing any soil-conserving payment which otherwise would be made the computation shall be based upon an acreage no larger than the acreage of cropland on the farm used for the production of soil-conserving crops in 1936.

1/ For the purposes of this section the base acreage of the food and feed crops produced on the farm not in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm shall not be included in the general soil-depleting base.

2/ Such acreage must be adapted to the production of sugarcane for sugar.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, R. G. Tugwell,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture to
be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 7th day of
August, 1936.

(Signed) R. G. Tugwell

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

S.R. - B-1, Revised
Supplement (g)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

Supplement (g)

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c), section 2,
Part IV of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, Sudan grass which is
harvested for seed or hay shall be classified as a soil-depleting crop in
those counties designated by the State Agricultural Conservation Commit-
tee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 6th day
of June, 1936.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

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S.R.-B.1, Revised
Supplement (h)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, Revised

Supplement (h)

Subsection (b) of section 2 (relating to the maximum acreage with respect to which payment will be made in the case of cotton), part II of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Thirty-five percent of the cotton soil-depleting base, except that if such base is 5 acres or less payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such acreage not to exceed 2 acres, subject to section 6, part I of Southern Region Bulletin No. 3.

Footnote 2 to said subsection (b) is hereby stricken out.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washing-
ton, District of Columbia, this 13th
day of June, 1936.

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H A Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, Revised

Supplement (i), Revised

Supplement (i) to Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3, part V of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph:

(h) In the Texas and Oklahoma counties listed below the soil-conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

(1) The soil-conserving payment with respect to each farm on which there is diversion from the general soil-depleting base only, shall be divided in the same proportion as the principal soil-depleting crop or the proceeds thereof are divided under the lease or operating agreement. The term, "principal soil-depleting crop", as used herein, means the soil-depleting crop to which the greatest number of acres on the farm is devoted. If there is no soil-depleting crop which has a larger acreage than any other soil-depleting crop on the farm, the principal soil-depleting crop shall be the soil-depleting crop on the farm which is of major importance in terms of acreage in the county in which such farm is located.

(2) On each farm where there is diversion from both the general soil-depleting base and the cotton soil-depleting base, the soil-conserving payment with respect to such farm shall be divided as follows:

(a) The person who furnishes the land shall receive that percentage of the total soil-conserving payment which is computed by adding to such person's share of the principal general soil-depleting crop grown on the farm one-sixth $\frac{1}{6}$ of the percentage which the acreage diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base is of the total acreage diverted from all soil-depleting bases.

$\frac{1}{6}$ This fraction (one-sixth) is applicable only where the person who furnishes the land receives one-third of the principal general soil-depleting crop. If the person who furnishes the land receives one-fourth of the principal general soil-depleting crop the fraction one-fourth would be used, or if he receives two-fifths, one-tenth would be used; in other words, the fraction of the crop which the person furnishing the land receives subtracted from one-half gives the fraction to use in this position.

(b) The person or persons other than the person who furnishes the land, who share in the crops produced, shall receive the remainder of the soil-conserving payment. 2/

(3) Except as otherwise provided the soil-conserving payment on all other farms shall be divided in accordance with section 3(a), part V of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised.

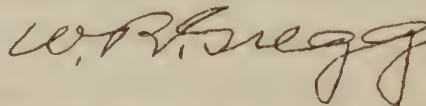
The counties in Texas are: Dallam, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Greer, Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Bailey, Cochran, Yoakum, Terry, Crosby, and Floyd.

The counties in Oklahoma are: Delaware, Mayes, Rogers, Washington, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, McClain, Stephens, Jefferson, Kay, Cimarron, Blaine, Grant, Ellis, Dewey, Alfalfa, Woodward, Roger Mills, Woods, Major, Beekham, Harper, Garfield, Custer, Beaver, Noble, Canadian, Texas, Kingfisher, Caddo, Washita, Harmon, Greer, Kiowa, Grady, Cotton, Tillman, Jackson, Comanche, Nowata, Craig, and Ottawa.

2/ If two or more persons, other than the person(s) who furnish(es) the land, are entitled to share in the crops produced the remainder of the soil-conserving payment shall be divided between such persons on the basis of their relative interest in such crops.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 10th day of September, 1936.



Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

S.R.-B.-1, Revised
Supplement (i), Second Revision

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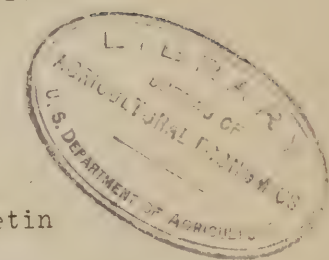
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

Bulletin No. 1, Revised

Supplement (i), Second Revision



Supplement (i), Revised, to Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3, part V of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph:

(h) In the Texas and Oklahoma counties listed below the soil-conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

(1) The part of the soil-conserving (class I) payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base shall be divided in the same proportion that the crops in the general soil-depleting base or the proceeds thereof are divided under the lease or operating agreement.

(2) The part of the soil-conserving (class I) payment for diversion from other soil-depleting bases shall be divided in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) to this section 3.

The counties in Texas are: Dallam, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemp-hill, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Bailey, Cochran, Yoakum, Terry, Crosby, and Floyd.

The counties in Oklahoma are: Delaware, Mayes, Rogers, Washington, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, McClain, Stephens, Jefferson, Kay, Cimarron, Blaine, Grant, Ellis, Dewey, Alfalfa, Woodward, Roger Mills, Woods, Major, Beckham, Harper, Garfield, Custer, Beaver, Noble, Canadian, Texas, Kingfisher, Caddo, Washita, Harmon, Greer, Kiowa, Grady, Cotton, Tillman, Jackson, Comanche, Nowata, Craig, and Ottawa.

The provisions of this Supplement (i), Second Revision, shall be effective as of October 26, 1936, so as to be included within the conditions mentioned in the "Order With Respect to Payments Under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program - Southern Region" issued October 7, 1936, as amended.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
City of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 31st day of December,
1936.

H A Wallace

Secretary

S.R. - B.-1, Revised
Supplement (j)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

Supplement (j)

Clean cultivation or treatment with a chemical of any acreage of crop land in 1936 for the eradication of such of the following perennial noxious weeds as are designated by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop: Bindweed or wild morning-glory (Convolvulus arvensis), nut grass (Cyperus rotundus), Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense; Holcus halepensis), Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon), blueweed (Helianthus ciliaris), provided (1) such clean cultivation or chemical treatment is effected on seriously infested plots, location of which is filed with the county committee before eradication practices are instituted, (2) eradication is accomplished by the application of chemicals or periodic cultivation or both, in accordance with the methods recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division, and (3) no soil-depleting crop is harvested from the same acreage in 1936. No soil-building payment will be made for the eradication of perennial noxious weeds.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 19th day of
June, 1936.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NC. 1, Revised

Supplement (m)

CROPS IN THE GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE

Subsection (b) of section 9 of part II of Southern
Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended to read as
follows:

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
tion 7(a) of part II, no deduction will be made
for an increase of the acreage devoted to crops in
the general soil-depleting base above the number
of acres in such base.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, W. R. Gregg,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has
hereunto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of Agri-
culture to be affixed in the city of
Washington, District of Columbia, this
20th day of July, 1936.

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W. R. Gregg

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, Revised

Supplement (p)

Subsection (d) of section 2, subsection (b) of section 3, and sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, of part V, of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, are hereby amended to read as follows and the following new section 8 is hereby added to said part of said bulletin:

[Section 2. Application and Eligibility for Grant]

(d) If any person owns or operates more than one farm in a county such person may make separate application(s) with respect to any or all such farms. Except as provided in section 8 of this part V, the land to be covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a work sheet (as specified in section 1 of this part V); Provided, however, that a separate application shall be made for the payment with respect to rice which shall include the applicant's interest in all rice farms in the State. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land; and the amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of this part V, be determined by the performance on such land.

[Section 3. Division of Soil-Conserving and Soil-Building Payments]

(b) Soil-building payment. - The soil-building or class II payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out on any farm shall be made to the eligible person who the county committee determines, under instructions issued by the Secretary, has incurred the expense in 1936 of carrying out such soil-building practice; where the county committee, in accordance with such instructions, determines that two or more persons have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such soil-building practice on the farm, the soil-building payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such persons shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.

Section 4. Multiple Farm Holdings. - If the State Agricultural Conservation Committee finds, from the applications submitted to it and from the other information relative to performance in 1936 is presented to it, that any person making application for a payment in that State:

- (1) has an interest, as owner or operator, in one or more other farms in the same county from which such application is submitted;
- (2) has adopted practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program; and
- (3) that the application of sections 5, 6, and 7 of this part V would result in a decreased payment to such person,

any payment to be made to such person in 1936 shall (subject to section 8 of part II) be calculated in accordance with the provisions of sections 5, 6, and 7 of this part V.

Section 5. Amount of Soil-Conserving Payment Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County. - If a person owns or operates more than one farm in a county, the amount of the soil-conserving payment (including also the payment with respect to sugarcane for sugar but not including the payment with respect to rice) to such person shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of this part V, be computed as follows:

- (a) For each such farm in the county -

- (1) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the general soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

- (2) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the cotton soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(b) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

- (3) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the tobacco soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(c) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

- (4) Multiply the number of acres diverted from the peanut soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(d) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

- (5) Multiply the acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar by the rate per acre determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

- (6) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

(b) For each such farm in the county on which there has been --

(1) An increase in 1936 in the total acreage of the crops in the general soil-depleting base over the general soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V. If the total obtained under this paragraph (1) is in excess of the total obtained under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section 5, no part of such excess shall be included in the total obtained in paragraph (6) of this subsection (b);

(2) An increase in 1936 in the acreage of cotton over the cotton soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(b) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

(3) An increase in 1936 in the acreage of tobacco over the tobacco soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(c) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

(4) An increase in 1936 in the acreage of peanuts harvested as nuts over the peanut soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(d) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

(5) An increase in 1936 in the total acreage of sugarcane for sugar over the sugarcane for sugar soil-depleting base, multiply such number of excess acres by the rate determined for such farm pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a) of part II and multiply this result by the percentage to which such person is entitled, such percentage to be determined in accordance with section 3 of this part V;

(6) Add the amounts thus obtained for all such farms.

(c) The amount by which the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 5 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section (5) shall be the gross amount of soil-conserving payment (including also the payment with respect to sugarcane for sugar but not including the payment with respect to rice) to such person with respect to such farms in that county, provided that -

(1) The total amount of soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from the general soil-depleting bases to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this part V) of the maximum soil-conserving payment, as specified in section 2(a) of part II, for each such farm in the county; and

(2) The total amount of the soil-conserving payment to any person for diversion from cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, respectively, to soil-conserving crops shall not exceed the sum of his shares (determined ^{in accordance} with the provisions of section 3 of this part V) of the maximum soil-conserving payment with respect to cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, respectively, as specified in sections 2(b), 2(c), and 2(d), respectively, of part II, for each such farm in the county.

(d) If the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 5 is greater than the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 5, the difference shall be deducted from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person for performance on farms owned or operated in the county by such person in 1936 and any remaining part of such excess shall be deducted from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to rice in the State.

Section 6. Amount of Soil-Building Payment Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County. - If a person is the owner or share tenant on more than one farm in a county and makes application for a payment with respect to any such farm the amount of soil-building payment to such person shall, subject to the provisions of section 4 of this part V, be computed as follows:

(a) For each such farm which is covered by an application for payment, multiply the number of acres for which such person is entitled to receive a soil-building payment for having incurred a part or all of the expense in carrying out each approved soil-building practice by the rate per acre specified for such practice.

(b) Add the amounts obtained under subsection (a) of this section 6.

(c) For each such farm which is covered by an application for payment, credit to such person the difference between the soil-building allowance and the total of the soil-building payment for all other persons thereon computed in accordance with section 3 of this part V and adjusted, if necessary, so as not to exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; except that, if payment is being computed for an owner and any share tenant(s) on the same farm pursuant to this section 6, there shall be credited to each such share tenant only that amount which is equal to the soil-building payment computed for him in accordance with section 3 of this part V and adjusted, if necessary, so as not to exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.

(d) Add the amounts credited to such person as provided under subsection (c) of this section 6.

(e) The amount obtained for such person under subsection (b) of this section 6 or subsection (d) of this section 6, whichever is the smaller, shall, subject to the deductions provided for in subsection (d) of section 5 of this part V, be the amount of soil-building payment to such person with respect to such farms in that county.

Section 7. Deduction from Soil-Conserving Payment for Failure to Have Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops Where Two or More Farms Are Owned or Operated in One County.-- If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on all farms owned or operated by any person in a county in 1936 is less than the total minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops computed pursuant to section 6 of part II, for all such farms, a deduction computed as follows shall (subject to the provisions of section 4 of this part V) be made from any soil-conserving payment which otherwise would be made to such person:

(a) Add the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops for all farms in the county which are owned or operated by such person, computed pursuant to section 6 of part II, and from the result thus obtained subtract the total acreage of soil-conserving crops in 1936 on all such farms.

(b) Obtain the total of such person's shares in the soil-conserving payment for all such farms as are covered by an application for payment computed pursuant to section 3 of this part V. Compute the percentage which this amount is of the total of the soil-conserving payment for all such farms.

(c) Multiply the number of acres obtained under subsection (a) of this section 7 by the percentage obtained under subsection (b) of this section 7.

(d) Multiply the result obtained under subsection (c) of this section 7 by an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre for the farm owned or operated by such person in the county which has the highest rate determined pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a) of part II.

Section 8. Optional Method of Determining Performance and Computing Payments with Respect to Two or More Farms in a County Operated by the Same Person. - If any person operates more than one farm in a county such person may, at his option and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, make one or more applications for payment with respect to such farms, each such application covering one or more of such farms, in lieu of the method of submitting applications provided for under subsection (d) of section 2 of this part V, except that a separate application shall be made for the payment with respect to rice which shall include the applicant's interest in all rice farms in the State.

(a) An application for payment covering two or more farms in a county which are operated by the same person may be made only (1) with the consent (signified by signatures on the application) of all persons who, as owner, share tenant, or share cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1936 on any farm covered by the application; except that the signature of any such person shall not be required in order to permit such a grouping of such farms if such person could not have received a payment in case each such farm had been covered by a separate application for payment; and (2) if every farm in the county operated by such person is covered by an application for payment under which a soil-conserving payment could be made.

(b) In determining the applicable division of the soil-conserving payment, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this part V, and in making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under

such application, all farms covered by one application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

(c) The base yield per acre of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and sugarcane for sugar, and the productivity index for the farms for which such application is submitted, shall be the average of the yields per acre of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and sugarcane for sugar, respectively, and of the productivity indices for such farms, weighted by the applicable cotton soil-depleting bases, tobacco soil-depleting bases, peanut soil-depleting bases, acreage allotments of sugarcane for sugar, and the general soil-depleting bases.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set
his hand and caused the official seal of the
Department of Agriculture to be affixed in
the City of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 31st day of July, 1936.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED

Supplement (r)

Part IV, Classification of Crops, of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended by adding the following new paragraph after the first paragraph:

In the case of any farm for which the County Committee finds that the reasonably expected production of soil-depleting crops in 1936 is less than the normal production of such crops for such farm because of drought or other unfavorable weather conditions, emergency feed and forage crops such as sorghums and millets, seeded after July 1, 1936, may be disregarded in 1936 in classifying the use of the land on which grown.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
City of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 7th day of August, 1936.

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H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

S.R.-B.-1, Revised
Supplement (u)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, Revised

Supplement (u)

Part IV, entitled "Classification of Crops", contained in Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

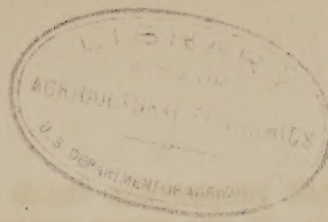
Section 4. Winter Legumes Following Soil-Depleting Crops. - Where an annual winter legume or alfalfa is seeded alone in the fall (prior to October 31) of 1936 on an acreage from which a soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1936, the acreage so seeded to such legumes may be substituted in lieu of soil-conserving crops for purposes of diversion and meeting the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops computed pursuant to section 6, part II and for no other purpose, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of this part IV.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the City
of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 14th day of September, 1936.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, Revised

Supplement (v)

Section 3, part V of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

(i) On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the soil-conserving (class I) payment with respect to any soil-depleting base which is divided among producers on a crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage of such crop(s) grown on the farm in 1936; except that

(1) In cases where the county committee finds (such findings shall be indicated by approval of the Application for Payment, Form SR-9, setting forth the division of payment as provided for in this paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) below) that diversion has not been made ratably by all producers on the farm, such portion of such payment to be made to any such producer shall be in the proportion that his contribution to the difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base (the contribution of each producer shall be determined by agreement of all such producers as indicated by their signatures on Form SR-9 and the county committee shall approve such agreement and indicate such approval by its certification of such Form SR-9, unless the committee finds that one or more of such producers did not voluntarily enter into such agreement but was coerced into doing so);

(2) In cases where the county committee finds that diversion has not been made ratably by all producers on the farm and all interested parties do not agree as to their respective contributions to the difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base the county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, as each such person's share of such payment, that portion computed in accordance with whichever one of the following is found to be the most equitable and support its recommendation by an accompanying letter setting forth fully the facts on which such recommendation is based:

a. That proportion which his acreage contribution to the difference between such base and the 1936 acreage of crop(s) in such base bears to such difference;

b. That proportion which his acreage share of row crops bears to the total acreage of row crops grown on the farm in 1936;

c. That proportion which his acreage share of the soil-depleting base with respect to which such payment is made bears to such base for the farm.

The Secretary reserves the right to withhold the use of the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (i) in any county if he finds that such provisions are being used for the purpose of, or so as to have the effect of, reducing payments to tenants and share croppers below those which they would otherwise receive.

(j) Where the lease or operating agreement expired in the summer of 1936 and control of the farm was lost thereby, no incoming producer shall be shown as an interested person in the soil-conserving (class I) payment on Form SR-9; except that, where the county committee finds (such findings shall be indicated by the approval of Form SR-9 setting forth the division, between the outgoing producer and the incoming producer, of such acreage as would otherwise go to the outgoing producer) that both the outgoing producer and the incoming producer have contributed to such performance in 1936, such acreage shall be divided between them according to agreement of such producers (such agreement to be indicated by their signatures on Form SR-9) or if such persons are unable to agree the county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, the division of such acreage between such persons on the basis found by it to be in all the circumstances most equitable and support its recommendation by an accompanying letter setting forth fully the facts on which such recommendation is based.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 17th day of
September, 1936.

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H A Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.



Issued June 18, 1937

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN DIVISION

Bulletin No. 1, Revised

Supplement (y)

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

I

Section 6 of Part II is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

In cases where any deduction computed pursuant to this section 6 cannot be made in full on the computation schedule prepared for the application for payment covering the farm in question and the multiple-farm provisions of sections 5, 6, and 7 of Part V, Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, are not applicable to the producer in question, the portion of such remaining part of such deduction which shall be applied against any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to rice in the State shall be in the proportion that his portion of the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops required with respect to all soil-depleting bases bears to the total minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops required with respect to the farm. (The minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops required with respect to each soil-depleting base shall be multiplied by the percentage of the class I payment to which such person would be entitled with respect to that soil-depleting base, if there were a class I payment, in order to determine such person's portion of the soil-conserving crops required with respect to that soil-depleting base.) No deduction on account of any such remaining part shall be made except as provided herein.

II

Section 7 of Part II is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

(e) In cases where any deduction computed pursuant to this section 7 cannot be made in full on the computation schedule prepared for the application for payment covering the farm in question and the multiple-farm provisions of sections 5, 6, and 7 of Part V of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, are not applicable to the producer in question, the portion of such remaining part of such deduction which shall be applied against any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to rice in the State shall be in the proportion

that his portion of the deduction for excess acreage of soil-depleting crops with respect to all soil-depleting bases in connection with which there is a deduction for excess acreage bears to the total deduction for excess acreage of soil-depleting crops with respect to the farm. (The deduction for excess acreage with respect to each soil-depleting base in connection with which there is excess acreage shall be multiplied by the percentage of the class I payment to which such person would be entitled with respect to that soil-depleting base, if there were a class I payment, in order to determine such person's portion of the deduction for excess acreage with respect to that soil-depleting base.) No deduction on account of any such remaining part shall be made except as provided herein.

The provisions of this Supplement (y) shall be effective as of October 26, 1936, so as to be included within the conditions mentioned in the "Order with Respect to Payments Under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program - Southern Region," issued October 7, 1936, as amended on October 26, 1936, and the conditions mentioned in the "Order with Respect to Payments Under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program - Southern Region," issued January 6, 1937 (see Federal Register, January 8, 1937, page 46).

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
City of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 18th day of June,
1937.

H A Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.